INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXIV NO. 240 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Soviet Raise Trotskyite Bogey Again

Fascist Mentality Not For India

"AM NOT OUT TO PLAY MAN OF DESTINY"

Why Talk Of Extension For Congress Presidentship, Asks Jawahar

MADRAS, October 8.

"I don't want you to accept anything I say. I don't possess the Fascist mentality. I am not out to play the man of destiny and the man of the hour. I do not like this talk in our country of Congress President being elected for three years and the like.

I think it exhibits a wrong mentality. I for one, am going to be no party to any development of the Fascist mentality in India".

Thus observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last evening replying to the students welcome and presentation of a purse containing Rs. 2,006.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advised them to prepare themselves intellectually to face enormous changes shaping themselves so quickly in the political, social and economic structure of the present society.

The Congress President was surprised that there was no student organization in Madras and he asked them to form groups and organizations among themselves even representing opposite view points and discuss various problems facing both India and the world.—United Press.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOR MADRAS

Congress President Inaugurates Branch At Gokhale Hall

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

"The formation of a Civil Liberties Union does not mean that we will be able to remove all disabilities consequent on the suppression of Civil Liberties. But there is always the danger that what few civil liberties are left, might be crushed, for the suppression of civil liberties is a growing thing. So it is necessary for us to be vigilant and to check the continuous deterioration of civil liberties" observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this evening inaugurating the Madras Branch of the Civil Liberties Union at Gokhale Hall before a large and distinguished gathering.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal said that such Union should be broad-based and be representative of all shades of thought who believed in civil liberties. When civil liberties were crushed as they were utterly done by Government, it did become the duty of every citizen, whatever his political views might be, to stand up against it. —United Press.

Mahajana Sabha's Address To Congress President

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal took part in the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, at the Congress House.

Started a year before the first Congress, the Sabha is the oldest political institution in South India. Its jubilee should have been celebrated in 1934 but was postponed for various reasons.

The Sabha presented the Pandit with an address on the occasion. The Pandit in reply said he was glad that the Sabha was co-operating with the Congress and following it.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Transfer Of Responsibility To Indians Is Only Way Out, Says Slater

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Commending Dr. Tagore's recent letter reminding Britain that Indians do not want to sever connection in order to become a prey to Germany, Italy and Japan, Professor Gilbert Slater of Oxford in the course of a letter to "Manchester Guardian" emphasises that if the Empire is to last, its basis must be widened.

The growth of national self-confidence and political alertness in India offers Britain the opportunity to strengthen its foundations by the effective transfer of responsibility for the Indian Government to the people of India.

We in India are professedly for the good of Indian mass who are appallingly poor. British efforts without the co-operation of Indians will not succeed in abating that poverty. Therefore, we cannot dispense with the help of sincere Indian patriots of the type of Pandit Nehru. Such men should be heartily welcomed as co-adjutors and should neither be persecuted nor repeatedly imprisoned for actions which have the material and moral advance of their countrymen as their sole object.

JAWAHAR MEETS JOURNALISTS

MADRAS, Oct. 8

"The extension of the term of the Congress President or its fixation for any period more than one year as it is at present, is utterly wrong in my opinion" declared emphatically Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replying to a question put at a journalists' interview with him this afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal continued:—"It is little difficult for me to talk in personal terms. Speaking for the theory of it I am entirely opposed to any modification in the constitution of the Congress in regard to this matter but I grant occasions may, of course, arise when the President is elected again although that, too, in my view, is undesirable unless very special circumstances arise."

"Would you accept the presidentship in the coming year if it is offered" was a question put by a journalist.

"That is very difficult to answer. I can tell you quite frankly that I do not want that to happen for various reasons. One is that it is but right—very special circumstances apart from that there should be changes. It will relieve me of a great deal of my

(Continued on Page 7)

U. S. BUREAU REPORT

Active Trade Buying Will Lift Up Prices In Future

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

The U. S. Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Department issued the following report as on October 1st.

Crop bales	11,609,000
Ginnings	6,031,000
Condition	61.8 p. c.
Yield per acre	186.9 lb.

Last month the estimate was 11,120,000 bales, thus to-day's estimate shows an increase of 4,89,000 bales. The report was slightly bearish, and the average expectation was 11,500,000 bales.

New York cotton market opened at a decline of 9 points after the Bureau report, but soon prices rallied and were quoted one point up. In the local market, Broach A|M was quoted Rs. 217.

Later on New York futures were reported 21 points up and Broach A|M was quoted at Rs. 219|8.

(Details Appear on Page 12)

PROMINENT KISAN WORKERS ARRESTED

JAHANABAD (Gaya), Oct. 8.

In connection with the Patna bomb explosions the police searched to-day the Kishan Sabha Office at Jahanabad and arrested Bhairo Singh and Rambalak Sharma, prominent Kishan workers.—United Press.

TEWFIK PASHA DEAD

ISTANBUL, October 8.

The last of the Grand-Viziers, Tewfik Pasha has died at the age of 95. He was Ambassador in Berlin and London before the Great War.—Reuter.

"ALL SPIES AND WRECKERS"

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.

Following the official admittance of M. Radek's arrest, "Pravda" states that a widespread plot to wreck Soviet industry, transport and agriculture is alleged to have been admitted by the leading Trotskyites.

The newspaper alleges that M. Radek and others served as spies and wreckers of the Soviet Union and glory of their Imperialist and Fascist bosses in order to hasten their return to their power. The revolutionary vengeance and no mercy is the only answer that the Trotskyite band of scoundrels need expect.—Reuter.

CROWN'S NEW GOLD CONTENT

Czec Chamber Changes Devaluation Bill

PRAGUE, October 8.

The Chamber of Deputies has changed the Devaluation Bill fixing new gold content of Crown at a minimum of 30.21 and maximum 31.21 milligrammes entailing devaluation between 16 and 19 per cent instead of Government's proposal between 11 and 16 per cent. —Reuter.

FINAL TEXT OF DEVALUATION BILL

The final text of the Devaluation Bill as passed by the Chamber fixes devaluation at ten point three per cent. minimum and eighteen point, eight maximum. The gold content of the crown will now range from 30 point 21 milligrams to 32 point 21 milligrams.—Reuter.

BR. TROOPS MEET REBELS

Battle In Progress On Slopes Of Mount Carmel In Palestine

HAIFA, Oct. 8

Battle is in progress between British troops and force of 200 rebels on the slopes of Mount Carmel.

Information was received that a band was concentrated on Mount Carmel but when the troops were dispatched, the band dispersed in three parties, one of which was near the place of sacrifice. Aeroplanes are co-operating in the engagement, the dull explosions of trench mortars mingling with the crack of rifles and machine-guns —Reuter.

"END PALESTINE DISORDERS"

Labour Party Conference Resolution

EDINBURGH, Oct. 8

The hope that the British Government would take all necessary steps to end disorders in Palestine was expressed in an emergency resolution passed by the Labour Party conference.

The resolution which was moved by Miss Susan Lawrence, on behalf of the Executive, upheld the principle of the Government of country under the existing British mandate.—Reuter

NEW MEMBERS OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, October 8.

China and Latvia have been elected members of the League Council.—Reuter.

FRENCH BANK RATE REDUCED

PARIS, Oct 8

The French bank rate has been reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.—Reuter

Mody And Cowasji Walk Into Govt. Lobby

TELL-TALE DIVISION ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Absence Of Madras Members Brings About Tie

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, October 8.

Strange freaks of fortune were witnessed in the Assembly when it met this afternoon.

Contrary to expectations, there was no order from the Viceregal Lodge disallowing the adjournment motion of Mr. Anantasayanam urging devaluation of the Rupee although only a week back, a similar motion fell under the Viceregal axe.

When the motion was put to vote, it resulted in an unexpected tie, 52 against 52, and it was after all the President's casting vote which saved the Government from defeat.

Scenes of tensest excitement were witnessed during the division time. Both the leader of the Opposition and the members of the Government, Sir James Grigg and Sir Zafrulla were openly exerting themselves to muster their full strength.

Dr. Ziauddin who was the only member to remain neutral was the centre of attraction, but no amount of cajolery could induce him to budge from his seat. Finally Mr. Bhulabhai Desai took his seat next to him, evidently as a precaution against any last minute decision.

The opposition whips tried all their arts of cajolery on Mr. Bajoria, but Mr. Griffiths triumphantly marched him to the Government lobby.

THEY ARE NINE.

Only nine elected Indians were against the motion. Sir M. Yakub Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Mr. Nauman, Khan Saheb Sadiq Ali, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Bajoria, Mr. Ghiasuddin and Mr. Kabirruddin Ahmed. The debate brought Sir James Grigg and Mr. Pant into an interesting wordy warfare.

To a large extent the blame for to-day's failure in the division rests with Madras members, who forsaking their duty in Assembly have gone back to their province. Among the absentees are Messrs. Avinasilingamchetti Swami Venkatachalam Chetti Aaron Samuel, Muthuranga Mudali, Satyamurti and Mr. M. C. Raja.

The closing stages of the debate on the resolution of official interference in elections were marred by the regrettable outburst of Mr. Griffiths, who instead of following the wise lead set by Sir N. N. Sircar went out of his way to attack the Congress.

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, October 8.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official resolutions.

Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Giri's question said:—"Steps have been taken to induce All Indian States, which have not already taken action, to enact legislation in regard to forced labour on the lines of the legislation now prevailing in British India, and the political officers concerned have been requested to ask the States to ensure that the laws so enacted are fully enforced."

Mr. Giri:—Will the Government consider the advisability of asking other Provincial Governments to follow the example of the Bombay Government?

Sir Henry Craik:—I think that has already been done.

Mr. Joshi:—Will the Government publish the Local Governments' reports on the subject?

Sir Henry Craik hoped to publish a summary of them.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

The adjournment motion of Mr. Palliwal relating to the cancellation of the press card of the correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" was disallowed, on the ground that no adjournment against the President's order could be brought up.

The adjournment motion of Mr. Ayyangar to discuss "the failure of the Government of India to revise the Indian currency and exchange policy in view of the devaluation of their currencies by Italy and other Western countries having trade relations with India" was objected to by Mr. Spence on behalf of the Government, but the required number of members supported its discussion, and the President fixed 4 in the afternoon for it.

The debate was resumed on Dr. Khan's motion against official interference in elections.

CRAIK'S TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Sir Henry Craik, continuing his speech referred to the U. P. Court of Wards' Circular and said that under the Act of 1933, this body was a non-official one and its President and Secretary, even though officials lent by the Government, were non-officials. The Court of Wards representing an important agricultural interests was justified in using its votes to prevent the election of candidates who belonged to the Congress Party, whose President advocated confiscation of property, and to support candidates whose policy was in the best interest of the State. Accordingly, certain officials employed by the Court of Wards were free to canvass for candidates. The Home Member pointed out that in the past, the neutrality of the Court of Wards had enabled the Congress to split votes and get their candidates elected. Concluding, the Home Member said, he had answered all the instances of interference brought up either in the House or in the press and had shown that in a majority of cases, the charges were baseless or exaggerated. In such few instances where officials had committed the indiscretion of interference, they had been suitably dealt with. He promised to look into any cases which the members might bring to his notice. Finally referring to the presence of the police at meetings of Dr. Khan, the Home Member asked whether in view of the past record of Dr. Khan's Party, the police were not justified in taking the precaution they did take.

Mr. A. C. Dutt supporting the resolution said that although many cases of Government servants interfering in elections had come to the notice of the Government, in none of those cases was any punishment inflicted. This was the reason why this practice had not stopped.

OFFICIAL METHODS IN BENGAL

Mr. Fazal Haq complained that in Bengal, public servants in the

(Continued on Page 7)

Sinews For Congress Campaign

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR ELECTION

President And Parliamentary Chief Fix First Half Of November For Collection

"The Indian National Congress offers a national platform to our countrymen and a united front against the forces that work for the continued domination and exploitation of India" declare Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in an appeal issued to the nation, calling upon them to subscribe liberally towards the Congress Election Fund.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

"To our people, therefore, we appeal, to subscribe to the election fund of the Congress so that the message of the Congress may reach each voter and the remotest corner of our vast country and the success of the Congress be otherwise assured".

Fortnight's Period

The leaders have fixed a fortnight, beginning from November 1, as a time to be devoted by all Congress organisations towards the collection of funds.

Sinews Of Campaign

They conclude "With these collections must always go the message of the Congress, of Indian freedom, of the ending of our exploitation. Thus we shall build up our campaign on the solid and enduring basis of popular support".

TEXT OF APPEAL

The following appeal has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee:

"In the election manifesto, the Congress has stated its general policy and programme and appealed to the nation to support

(Continued on Page 8.)

BOMBAY'S NEXT SURGEON-GENERAL

Buckley To Succeed Bradfield

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 8

A communique issued by the department of Education, Health and Lands States that the Viceroy has selected Col. H. C. Buckley, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, U.P. for appointment in due course as Surgeon-General with Government of Bombay in succession to Maj-General E. W. O. Bradfield.

Stop Press

ARAB RULERS' MOVE.

JERUSALEM, October 8.

The Arab Higher Committee today received the final text of the proposed appeal of four Arab rulers to bring the Arab strike and campaign of violence to an end. A meeting of the Committee decided to confer with District Committees to-morrow and on Saturday in order to seek their opinions before publishing the appeal. Sheikh Kamel Shassan, King Ibn Saud's envoy who returned here yesterday from Cairo where he communicated with King Ibn Saud through the Hedjaz Legation resumed consultations with the Higher Committee this morning. The feeling at Jerusalem to-day is much more optimistic. It is even suggested that the strike may terminate this week-end. Hopefulness is reflected at Jaffa where Arab merchants are stated to be busily preparing for early commencement of the Citrus shipping season.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning, Weaving Masters, Doctors, Nurses, Storekeepers, to secure suitable openings. Names registered. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hammam Street, 2nd floor, Fort. (7088).

Wanted immediately M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. Lady Doctors also fully qualified Nurses outstation Hospital. Apply Box No. 7085, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Persons either sex for Depot Sales of our General Utility Products on Salary and Commission. Security essential. Box No. 7082, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted, for a Retail Store a Clerk to attend to Cash Sales. Monthly Salary of Rs. 50. Those who are prepared to deposit Rs. Three Hundred need apply. Box 7086, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted one clerk of works for Building Constructions, holding a diploma of Civil Engineering or with very wide experience. Apply with terms to the Civil Engineer, Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (4089)

Wanted Qualified Shorthand instructor for teaching a lady privately, and mechanical engineer, electrical licensed supervisor, salesmen, and veterinary surgeons. Apply: Goldwyn, Low-Bow, (India) Co., Forbes Street opp. Greaves Cotton, Bombay. (7069)

Wanted cashier for commercial firm. Security in cash Rs. 500 necessary. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7081, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (7003)

Wanted Staff Nurse. Pay Rs. 85— 8—125. Messing allowance Rs. 60 per month. Uniform allowance Rs. 100 annually. Furnished free quarters. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality, etc., to Superintendent, Government Sanatorium, Itki, (Ranchi), Bihar. (4048).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Post-Graduate Courses are held in Ophthalmology in Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Those desirous of joining the same should apply to the Chief Medical Officer. (7070).

Better Pay and Prospects: Wanted Matriculates to become Advocates, Editors, Secretaries and Press Managers. Success sure. Prospectus Free. Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (7022)

For Expert Individual Training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Join—Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road. (7078).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted for wholesale and retail sale of fancy pastries, birthday-wedding-X'Mas cakes, toast, Khara and other biscuits. Excellent opportunity and terms for hotel-keepers, small bakers, etc., in Mofussil towns. Further information from Standard Bakery, Nizam Street, Bombay 3. (7084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Celotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

In all sorts of Patents, Designs and Trade-Marks cases consult us. Booklet free. Law Morris and Co., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta. (6992)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

AMAVASYA FAIR—NASIK.

14th and 15th October.

For the convenience of visitors to Nasik, the Usual III Class Week End Return Tickets between Bombay and Nasik will be issued from 14th to 18th October and will be available for return up to 15 hours on 20th October.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI PHEROZSHAH BHARUCHA and MERWANJEE BHARUCHA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, Trustees of the estate of the late Dr. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BHARUCHA have in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th December, 1920, and made between Nanalal Parbhudas of the one part and Bai DHANBAIJI, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee Bharucha and others of the other part and in pursuance of the authority contained in the Consent Decree, dated the 19th day of September, 1928, passed in suit No. 1641 of 1928 (Bai Dhanbaiji vs. Shantilal Nanalal) contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of Foras and partly of Pension and Tax tenure together with messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matunga Bhandarwada on the Eastern side of the Matunga Station G.I.P. Railway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1033-35 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 366-234 and 423, 359, 363 and 370, New Nos. 4112, 3901 and 4206, C/13218, A/13218 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/839 and 2C/845 and 2A/845 and Cadastral Survey No. 551, Matunga Division and bounded on the East by the property of Gangabai and Laxminarayan Temple, on the West by the property of Waghji Khetshi, on the North by the property of City Improvement Trust and Bhagwan Haribhai and on the South by the property of Chhotalal and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 7543, 7544 (10) and Street No. 8.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1936.

THAKOREDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4095.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appellate Side.

F. A. No. 302 of 1927.

Thana District Reference No. 83 of 1924.

The Assistant Development Officer, Trombay Area. ... Land Acquisition Officer & Appellant.

vs.

SAHATU KHUSHAL MOMIN, deceased, by his legal representatives Jaina Bai, widow of Sahatu Khushal; and others. .... Respondents.

To,

MAHOMED AMIN SEHATU KHUSHAL, The 4th Respondent herein.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI, r.22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate (C.S.) or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of October, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 15th day of February, 1933, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 27th day of January, 1936.

Mr. G. LOUIS WALKER, Attorney for the Appellant.

4100

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN WATCHES.

AUCTION SALE of about 2000 pieces watches, wrist watches, pocket watches, rolled gold, nickle silver, chromium, 18 and 14 ct. gold watches as also silver watches of fancy designs, of known Swiss makers, fancy bracelets etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Mortgagees-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor concerned:—

The abovementioned about 2000 pieces watches of known Swiss makers, fancy bracelets etc.

The above watches etc., are open for inspection.

POSITIVELY THE
LAST DAY, TO-DAY
WAMAQ EZRA
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY at
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LAUGH!
and the world will LAUGH with You! .... Cry .... and You cry alone!
So. .... Please don't fail to avail of this golden opportunity to enjoy the best of humour.
Bharat Laxmi Picture (Calcutta)'s Romantic comedy
DILJANI
alias
MASTANA
Starring:—
Indian Laurel-Hardy
Mr. GAMA & VILAYATU
with
Miss KAMLA, SHEILA, DEVBALA
TO-MORROW
From Saturday 10th October
WELLINGTON
TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.

SHIPPING NEWS
Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City of Barcelona of 3523 Reg. tons Capt. W. Hill arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead and Suez with Passenger and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Barala of 1899 Reg. tons Capt. E. Shepherd arrived from Koweit via Persian Gulf Ports, Karachi, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Varela of 1926 Reg. tons Capt. A. Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers, and local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons Capt. J. B. Browning sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, locad and same bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Nirvana of 3765 Reg. tons Capt. P. Wright sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Ports in Ballast.

Graham's Trading Coy's s.s. Saint Dunstan of 3566 Reg. tons Capt. R. G. Bradly sailed for Durban with local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 8-10-36.

S.S. Barala (M. M. and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Vasna (M. M. and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Narkunda (M. M. and Co.) for Europe and Americans Ports via Aden.

S.S. Burdwan (M. M. and Co.) for China-Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Tampa (L. E.) for American Ports via Cocoanada, Madras, Colombo, Calcutta, Aden and Port Said.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

BOMBAY, October 8.

1 City of Barcelona, 3524, Karachi 14-10 K. Nixon & Co.
2 Clan Macvicar; 3621; Bhavnagar; 10-10; J. Finlay and Co.
3 Nirvana, 3765 Karachi 8-10 M. M. & Co.
4 Franenfels; 4679; Karachi; 9-10; L. Edwards Ltd.
6 Anyo Maru 5741, Japan 10-10, N Y Kaisha.
7 Trautenfels; 3924; Karachi; 10-10; L. Edwards Ltd.
8 Silver Beech, 3096, Karachi, 10-10 Volkart Bros.
9 Britannia, 5281, Liverpool, 15-10 Grahams T. Co.
10 Saint Dunstan 3566 Durban 8-10 Grahams T. Co.
11 Formosa; 3337; Hull; 12-10; L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Tairea, 3756, Durban 14-10, M. M. and Co.
15 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan, 13-10 O. S. Kaisha.
16 Jeypore; 3209; Japan; 10-10; M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela, 1926, Busrah, 8-10 M. M. and Co.
5 Indira, 278 M'Coast 9-10 Malabar Steamship Co.
6 Tunni 724 Karachi, 9-10 Malabar Steamship Co.
9 Kohinur; 3240; Rangoon; 10-10; T. Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

(A) Jalaganga 3080 Calcutta 9-10 Scindia S. N. Co.
N Alipore 3241, Karachi, N.F., M. M. and Co. (P. & O.)

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Maloja 8-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 12-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Carthaye 15-10 P. & O. S. N. Coy.

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Glasgow; 18-10; Killick Nixon and Co.
City of Simla; 19-10; Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GENOA
Conte Verde, 7-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM NEW YORK
Tampa 6-10, Lionel Edward.
City of Glasgow, 18-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN
Taijin Maru 9-10 O. S. Kaisha.
Holland Maru 20-10 O. S. Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 24-0 O. S. Kaisha.
Alipore, 6-10, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Toyama Maru 16-10, N. Y. Kaisha
Conte Rosso; 17-10; Lloyd Triestino.

FROM BASRA.
Vasna, 10-10 M. M. and Co.
Bankura; 15-10; M. M. and Co.
Varsova; 12-10; M. M. and Co.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Hopecrest 6-10, Volkart Bros.

FROM CALCUTTA
Jalapadma 14-10 Scindia S. N. Co.
Garbeta 13-10 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mongolia 24-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Hongkong 19-10 Killick Nixon and Co.
Britannia 15-10 Grahams T. Coy.
Elysia 1-10, Graham Trading Coy.

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow 21-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 16-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Silver Beech 7-10 Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Muraran Maru 16-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 10-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Conte Verde 14-10, Lloyd Triestino.
Burdwan 12-10, P. & O. S. N. Coy
Taijin Maru; 24-10; N Y Kaisha.
Carthage; 16-10; P and O S N Coy.

FOR GENOA
Carnero 26-10 Lloyd Triestino.
Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR BASRA.
Varela 8-10 M. M. and Co.
Bamora 7-10 M. M. and Co.
Barala; 14-10; M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Tairea 14-10, M M and Co.
Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.
Maloja 9-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edwards, Ltd.
Trautenfels 12-10 Lionel Edwards.
City of Hongkong, 19-10; Killick Nixon and Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S.S. Borneo Maru 6-10-36

EXPORTS

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton The Cotton Agents Ltd. 134 bags gr. oil cake M. S. Kaisha. 24 bags gr. oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co., 60 bags wool M. Nessim and Co., 35 bags wool S. Nanjee.

For Glasgow:—100 bags Hemp. S. Parmanand., 900 bales cotton yarn. The Svadeshi Mill Co. Ltd.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—287 bales cotton R. Kanji and Co.

For Moji:—150 tons Old steel scrap. G. Gabriel.

S.S. Nirpara for Meddlesbrough:—1000 tons Manganese ore. J Finlay and Co.

For Hull:—200 bags wool D. Abraham and Sons., 1280 bags Myrabollams. Amin and Sons.

For London:—15 drums Castor oil, A. Hargovindas and Co.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Manchester:—350 bales cotton A. H. Deale., 66 drums Castor oil. A. Hargovindas and Co.

For Liverpool:—40 bundles Bldg. Ducks K. Nixon and Co.

S.S. Silver Beech for New York:—124 bales botton rags. The Overseas Cotton Waste Co. 27 bales cotton The Overseas Cotton Waste Co., 200 bales cotton L. O. Vora.

For Philadelphia:—250 bales cotton, L. O. Vora.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe:—46 bales cotton Langley and Co.

IMPORTS

S.S. Woyo Maru from (Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Yokkaichi), O. S. Kaisha:—489 pieces Asplenlogs, 285 cases glass ware, 20 cases metal leaf, 25 cases Elect. goods, 178 cases E. Tiles, 35 cases Clocks, 354 cases Porcelain ware, 30 cases Toys, 250 bundles Galu G. sheets, 35 cases Cycle parts, 107 cases cotton yarn, 280 bundles Iron bars, 10 bags glass, 33 cases glass bangles, 10 cases Spun silk yarn, 300 cases Candles, 50 cases Insect coils, 36 bags cotton cut piece, 25 crt. Acid, 10 cases Aluminum foils, 65 cases Stationery 20 cases Horn button, 40 bags woollen yarn, 72 bags Cotton remnants, 25 cases cotton foils, 16 bags Iron nuts, 55 bags paper, 127 cases cotton jean, 20 cases En. ware, 30 cases Shoes, 184 cases Cotton P. goods, 20 rgs. white seeds, 70 coils Steel wire, 50 bags Cotton shirting, 130 cases Rayon yarn, 117 drums Dye stuff, 67 cases cotton cloth, 309 cases Mixed P. goods, 37 cases woollen cloth, 47 cases glass tubes 392 cases window glass, 400 cases Beer, 2278 pgs. Sulphate of Amonia, 10 bags Soda ash, 12 cases Copper tubes, 44 bags Automobile fire.

From Singapore:—1039 bags Sago flour, 401 bags B. nuts,

From Hongkong:—50 bags Sugar candy, 31 bundles matting, 70 cases meat preserved, 25 bundles Pine apple,

From Penang:—465 bags P. Tapica, 316 bags B. nuts, 12 bags Hemp. lag.

From Shanghai:—220 cases green Tea, 603 bags green beans.

From Colombo:—4611 bags Copra.

SLIGHT RAIN IN EAST

Few Falls Expected In South Of Country

POONA, Oct. 8.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. Thunder-showers occurred locally in Lower Burma and North Madras Coast and a few stations in South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Cherrapunji three inches. Victoria Point, Dibrugarh and Vizagapatam one-and-half inches each and Sibsagar, Salem and Kodaikanal three-quarters inch.

Forecast:

A few falls will occur in Assam, Tenasserim, South-East Madras and Mysore.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-10-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +042 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Rain in 24 hours 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.12 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-10-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ROXY DAILY, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
ACHHUT KANYA
12TH WEEK

OPERA HOUSE
TO-MORROW
The Greatest of All Motion Pictures!

THE GREEN PASTURES
Book Early.
On account of the Variety Concert of J.J. SCHOOL of ART, there will be NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s. (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m)
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m).

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. The BBC Welsh Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas; conductor, Idris Lewis. Sophie Rowlands (Soprano).
8-15 A Pianoforte Recital. By Wilfrid Parry. Sarabande; Minuet; Toccata Prelude (Purcell). From Kreisleriana, Op. 16, No. 2, in B flat (Schumann). Valse a'r- cienne, Op. 4, No. 10, (Holbrooke) Serenade, Op 3, No. 5, (Rachmaninov). Gopak (Bax).
8-45 Science Talk.
9-0 Music of the Elizabethans. Geoffrey Dunn (Tenor), accompanied by Diana Poulton (Lute). John Ticehurst (Harpsichord).
9-30 "Spheres of Action". A feature programme about games, by Stephen Potter. Production by John Pudney.
10-0 The News and Announcements.
10-20 The Carlton Hotel Orchestra. Directed by Rene Tapponnier. From the Carlton Hotel, London.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc|s.

a.m.
11-30 A Selection of Indian music. Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan "Ram Nagariyame Keyse" Mishra Jangla; "Piyake Milanki As" Jogiya. Azambai "Aaha Das Keyso Chhan" Lavani, "Sakhya Kowal Maze Ang" Lavani. Durgabai Khote. "Mera Lal" In 2 parts. Sureshbabu "Lalana Dise" Mishra Kafi, "Sukhakarini Hi Varta" Shudhasarang. Rajkumari — (Prakash Pictures) "Navi Duniya Vasavishu" Film Sansar Leela; "Prem Prem Vishva Prem" Film Sansar Leela. Bal Gandharva "Tum Bin Meri" Pilu Bhajan, "Prabhu Tera Mahima" Bageshree, Bhajan. S. B. Shastri "Lagi Lagan Mohe" Shankara, "Tum Durase Bolo bat" Kafi. Rambhau Gulavani "Jo Hamne Tumse Bat" Bageshree, "More Nahi Chale" Pilu, Thumri.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. (Columbia Records). Len Fillis and His Novelty Orchestra, "Song Hits Orchestral Medley". The Schwarz Trio. Waltz. "Beutiful Spring" March. "On the Worther Lake". The Big Four. (Vocal Quartet). "Jolly good company", "It always start to rain". Eddie Peabody. (Banjo). Serenade. "Millions D'Artequin", "La Paloma". Layton and Johnstone (American Duettists). "What good am I without you". "I'm wearing out my heart for you" Vivian Ellis (Pianoforte solo). Waltz. "Glamorous Night" The Bohemians. "Spring Serenade", "A little love, a little kiss" The Schwarz Trio. "Whispering Flowers" "Tegernseer Landler".
5-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra.
6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Amcha Samajik Chali Riti" by Leela Nimbkar.
6-30 Light Music By Vanktesh Atmaram Kagalkar of Belgaum.
7-15 Recitations from Holy Quran By Moulvi Gulam Mohomed Kamar.
7-30 Bengali Songs By Anil Biswas With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-0 "Baba Vakyam Pramanam". A Marathi Skit, produced by S. N. Chapekar.
9-30 Talk (English): "Motor Travel in India" by H. E. Omerod, J.P.
9-45 News in English.
10-0 S.B. The Continental Quintet Fotpourri "Victoria and her Hussar" P. Abraham. Waltz. "Lovely Lady" J. McHugh. "It's sin to tell a lie" Billy Mayhew. Foxtrot "Alone" N. H. Brown, "Music hath Charms" Henry Hall. Tango. "Poema" Mario Melfi. "Sprich nicht von ewiger Liebe" B. Granichstaedten. Selection. "Roberta" J. Kern. March "Vienna remains Vienna" J. Schrammel.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc|s.

a.m.
8-0 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif.
8-10 Ghulam Farid Naat.
8-20 AIR Orchestra Shiv Mat Bhairon.
8-30 Aziz-ur-Rehman Dadra Jogiya.
8-40 Master Jiwan Clarionet, Jonpuri.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani) "Constitutions of the World" No. 6 Switzerland by Prof. Mohd. Habib.
9-0 AIR Qawwals Qawwali.
9-20 Ghulam Farid mouth organ —Dance Tunes assisted by AIR Orchestra.
9-30 Aziz-ur-Rehman "Mudat hui hai yar ko mehman kiye hue; Josh-i-qadah se bazm chiraghan kiye hue" (Ghalib).
9-40 Ghulam Farid "Allah Allah ishq ki ranaiyan; Husn khud lene laga angraiyan" (Jigar).
9-50 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi—Shudh Bilawal.

p.m.
12-30 Indian recorded music.
5-30 AIR Orchestra Sarod-i-Raqs.
5-40 Hamid Hussain Dadra "Kaun albela kinare jhama jham pani bare re."
5-50 Aziz-ur-Rehman "Kaun ghamkhar Ilahi shab-i-gham hota hai; Ab to paihlu men mire dard bhi kam hota hai" (Dagh).
6-0 Ghulam Farid "Ishq ka pas-i-adab ai gham-i-hijran karna; Faihle dil chak ho phir chak gariban karna" (Bekhud). "Dard bankar fughan na ho jae; Ye zamin asman na ho jae" (Jigar).
6-20 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News and Weather Report (English).
6-40 AIR Orchestra Shudh Kalian.
6-50 Bhopali Khayal.
7-0 Ghulam Farid Punjabi Ghazal.
7-10 Aziz-ur-Rehman Ghazal.
7-20 Ghulam Farid mouth organ accompanied by AIR Orchestra.
7-30 "For Villagers Only" (Delhi Market Rates at 8 p.m.).
8-30 Talk (Hindustani) "How they Wed" No. 6 in Tibet, by Aruna Asaf Ali.
8-45 Songs from the Dilfarosh—Part III.
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English) "The Month in Sport" II, by A. S. de Mello.
10-0 A Variety Entertainment arranged and directed by Sadie Whitmarsh. Peggy Duncan, Soprano; Bob Philipps, Violin; Sadie Whitmarsh, Comedienne; F. Austin and P. Bateman, Banjo Duets and Kathleen Bateman, Pianoforte.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

p.m.
12-36 S.B. Musical Selections from the Studio.
1-0 S.B. Talk (English): "About Vitamins" By Dr. Rudolph Treu.
1-20 S.B. Selection of Dance Music. Featuring the latest Numbers. (H.M.V. Recording) Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft.
1-36 Talk: "Half an Hour with Great Authors—Goethe. By Nripen Chatterjee. A Broadcast for School Students.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 Talk (Bengali): "Literature" by Bishnu Sarma.
5-6 Letters and Riddles. Kishore Parishad presents "Dhruba" by Bankim Das Gupta. Under the direction of Kamal Bose.
6-6 Talk (Bengali): "Bengal's Silk Industry" by A. M. Sarma.
6-26 Musical Selections. Then And Now. By Angurbala.
6-41 S.B. Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
6-46 S.B. News in Bengali.
7-1 S.B. Commercial News nad Weather Report (In English).
7-6 S.B. News in English.
7-21 S.B. Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents: "Manik-Jore" by Debendra Nath Bose. Under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

What was supposed to be the body of a young Gujerati woman, knocked down by a B.B. & C.I. train between Borivli and Kandivli, turned out to be that of a Dakshini woman to-day, when her father gave evidence before the City Coroner.

The woman who sustained injuries on September 28 last, died in the K.E.M. Hospital, two day later.

The name of the woman is Krishnabai, daughter of Mahapaker.

The father of the woman told the City Coroner that his daughter was betrothed to a man residing at Dadar and that she was to be married to him within a couple of months.

The former verdict, namely death by accident, was retained after the father's evidence was recorded.

Two raids were carried out last night by the Maharbourie Police in connection with alleged slot-Machine gambling.

The police arrested nine persons including those alleged to be conducting and assisting in the "business."

Accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 30 (cash Rs. 5) each at the Girgaum Court to-day till 22nd instant.

Abdul Razak Gulamhussein, a musician, was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of culpabable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused was formerly in the service of Mukhtabi, a singing girl residing at Bachu Sheth Wadi, Forras Road, with whom he was in love.

He was, however, later dismissed by her. He continued to visit her house even after his dismissal.

On June 7 last when he was at her place, she warned him against coming there again.

A violent quarrel then ensued over this matter, in the course of which the accused was alleged to have given a threat that he would visit her place the next day at any risk and that either he or she would have to die.

On June 8 last he went to her house, entered her bedroom, threw sulphuric acid on her and went away. The woman sustained severe burns as a result of which she subsequently died.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the City Coroner, to-day, on the death of Ignatius Fernandez who died yesterday in the G. T. Hospital.

Medical report showed that death was by opium poisoning.

It is alleged that after assaulting a man with an Eddie Polo stick on Lamington Road, yesterday, Mohommed Alli Abas and two others ran away.

Abas was placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate and bailed out, pending the arrest of two more people.

Kalyandas Prabhudas Mody, a clerk in a Shareholder's Office, had been arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 30,000.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 20,000 with a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Sub-Inspector N. A. Sawant, of the Prevention of Gambling Squad, carried out last night a raid in the compound of the chawl belonging to the Bombay Municipality at Bhoiwada, Parel, and took into custody four persons.

All the accused were bailed out at the Dadar Court to-day till the 19th instant.

An employee of Alfred Talkies returned home after midnight at 2 a.m. and found his door-lock broken his hand bag containing cash and clothes was missing.

A neighbour of his, one Abidalli Munawaralli, was suspected in this connection and arrested by the Maharbourie Police.

The accused was remanded into custody till 22nd instant at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Three persons with scars and bruises on their body gave evidence before the City Coroner to-day, on the death of Bandoo Vithu Powar, crushed under the debris of a Government building, near Saint Elizabeth Nursing Home on Queen's Road, yesterday.

The building, which was constructed to house Income-Tax Officers and other Government employees, was being demolished, as the building had survived completely the number of years for which it was built.

The building was being pulled down and a wall on the first floor had already been demolished.

Suddenly the portion of the verandah gave way and crashed right on all the five workers.

Powar was killed on the spot.

Then the earthen work came down and all the four workers sustained injuries.

The rest were immediately removed to the hospital.

The jury classified the case as accidental as the crash was sudden.

GIVE YOUR MITE TO RELIEF FUND

Starving Humanity And Deserted Cattle Look Up To Bombay For Help

Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala writes:—

After some years our unfortunate country is gain in the grip of bitter Famine.

As if floods and earth-quakes were not sufficient to shatter her poor frayed nerves, here she is once again on the rack her, great big suffering frame being tortured beyond endurance.

Starving humanity and deserted cattle look up to Bountiful Bombay once more as their only salvation.

Well, this City of princely hearts and golden purses has never failed in the past, nor is she ever likely to fail at present or in the future.

Bombay is all alert ever ready to spring at the slightest call to duty, strong and keen, pouring out her generous heart in sunshine, to dispel clouds that seem to be for ever gather round her sister provinces.

Those blessed with comfort and plenty cannot surely forget others less fortunate than themselves in the hour of their trial.

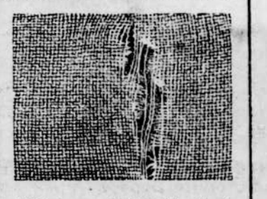
Donations, however small, will be most gratefully received at "Readymoney Mansion," Churchgate Street, Bombay. Please do not fail.

RS. 250 FOR PALESTINE SUFFERERS

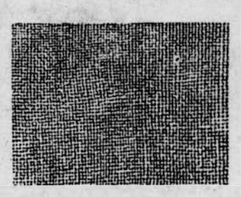
The Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Bombay has forwarded the third instalment of Rs. 250 to the head-quarters of Shubban Al-Muslimeen at Cairo, for the relief of the sufferers of Palestine.

The Jamiat very earnestly appeals to the public to make immediate contribution towards the relief fund started for the benefit of the Palestinian sufferers, and thereby help the Jamiat to continue sending instalments. Contributions are accepted daily between 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. in the Jamiats' office, Opp. Bohra Mosque, 138, Nagdevi Street, 3rd floor, Bombay.

This is how SUNLIGHT cleanses without damage



Fabric washed with cheap harsh soap: hard rubbing was necessary, and so the fabric was quickly worn out.



Washed with Sunlight—the delicate threads are undamaged. Sunlight's "extra-soapy" suds have drawn out all the dirt without the need for hard rubbing.

Sunlight washes without damage! —its suds are "extra soapy." They enable clothes to be washed without hard rubbing, and so keep clothes like new and make them last longer. These two illustrations of actual photographs of fabrics (enlarged many times) will show you the results of washing with harsh common soaps and washing with Sunlight Soap.

Hands are safe with Sunlight's gentle suds...

Sunlight's pure, mild lather keeps hands soft and smooth, and never makes them rough as cheap harsh soaps may do.

SUNLIGHT SOAP *The All-Purposes Soap*

HS X 1185-288A LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

When Stomach Hurts and feels afire!

That's ACID at work attacking the lining of your stomach, fermenting food and paving the way for GASTRITIS & ULCERS.

That burning pain in the pit of your stomach, that agonising attack of wind two hours after eating, and in the middle of the night, that unpleasant gurgling and recrudescence of sour food particles—are all signs of excess acid forming and collecting in your stomach, souring food, creating indigestion and pain, gas, distension and heartburn. Unless it is quickly checked, excess acid attacks the stomach lining and *eats it away*. You must act at once! What are you going to do? Doctors all over the world use and recommend 'Bisurated' Magnesia to *get quick results* and reduce acidity of the stomach so that pain and wind vanish in a few minutes, the stomach lining is soothed and you can eat anything without distress. Scientific research and X-ray test by famous professors and doctors prove that 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the quickest acting stomach remedy, and provides a *complete* treatment for stomach trouble.

'Bisurated' Magnesia costs very little at any chemist's or drug store, but you must always see the oval BISMAG sign on every package—it is your guarantee of quickest stomach relief.

'BISURATED' MAGNESIA
FOR QUICKEST STOMACH RELIEF

The short cut to a good

MAGNUM

Re.1/- for 50

A MAGNUM CIGARETTE
MADE IN ENGLAND
BY CARRERAS

MELLOW, MILD AND COOL

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Garter Princess And Jelal Shah Impress

Stingaree, Bay Prince And Aquila Should Be Noted

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, October 8.

Horses engaged on Saturday were subjected to winding up gallops for the concluding meeting of the Poona Racing Season:—

FLAMCOE (Brace) proved superior to SILVER GUARD (J. O'Neale) over a mile on the race track. The former has made notable improvement.

BLACK PRINCE (Britt) shaped well in a mile gallop with SILVER SALMON (Riding Boy).

BURGESS (Brace) gave a good display over a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

SILVER FISH (J. O'Neale) pleased in a mile trial on the tan track.

YAROOB (Burn) moved splendidly over the mile course. In great form.

IRAQ GIFT (Dillon) showed to advantage over a mile.

MAMLUK AL IRAQ (Britt) held SILVER JUBILEE (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop. The former can win if wanted.

AL HAZAR (Simmons) impressed in a mile gallop on the race track. Greatly improved.

SAIF AL IRAQ (Evans) travelled 1 mile. Fit and well.

HIS HIGHNESS (Brace) defeated BRIGHT (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

PLEASURE (Riding Boy) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop. One to note.

STINGAREE (Riding Boy) trounced MASUD SHAMMAR (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs by a couple of lengths.

ZAIM SHAMMAR (Evans) moved very freely over 6 furlongs.

AMIN (Burn) covered 6 furlongs on the tan in nice style. Fit and well.

GARTER PRINCESS (Munro) showed to advantage over 9 furlongs on the tan. Very fit.

CORCY (Burn) held SWINDON (R. Bell) in a mile gallop.

GRAND WAZIR (Obaid) beat MYRON (Britt) over a mile.

ROYAL PRINCE (Simmons) made a favourable impression in a mile test on the race track. In fine fettle.

PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) shaped very attractively over 7 furlongs on the race track. She has not reproduced her gallops in a race.

LENADOON (Britt) travelled 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

MISTY DAWN (Brace) and PAPER BOY (J. O'Neale) were sent 6 furlongs. Both moved freely.

BISMARCK II (Evans) galloped 6 furlongs in fine style. Fit and well.

MR. PIP (Bullock) showed great speed in a 6 furlongs dash with MYRRH (Northmore).

MANANNA (Read) was beaten by KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Marrable) over 6 furlongs.

WAGON HILL (Riding Boy) showed out in a mile gallop with ACHIEVE (Brace).

PERSEVERANCE (Munro) beat FERRIER (R. Bell) over 7 furlongs. Ignore last run.

MOSUL CROWN (Riding Boy) held HAIZOON (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

SA'AD NAZAM (Riding Boy) created a good impression over 6 furlongs. Much improved.

BAY PRINCE (Eowley) displayed rare dash over 6 furlongs. In form.

FIVE STARS (Riding Boy) put up a smart show over 6 furlongs on the tan.

The following have given satisfaction in their work:—VIGILANT, AQUILA, LUCAN, NO LIMIT and MONEY ORDER.

"PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY"
KARACHI

(Formerly known as The Indian Provident Funds Society)
Telg: "INDPROFUND". Established in 1930. P.O. Box No. 193
REMARKABLE PROGRESS:

Members admitted upto July, 36: 201046

Reserve & Equalization funds	..	Rs. 8,95,520
Deposit with Government	..	Rs. 2,00,000
Advance Relief Paid 1935-36	..	Rs. 10,40,990

For further particulars please apply to:—
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BOMB KILLS BOY AND GIRL

Two Arrested For Shocking Hyderabad Outrage: Contractor Loses Ear

KARACHI: Oct. 8.

A terrific bomb explosion occurred in Hyderabad (Sind), yesterday.

Inquiries made show that at 6-30 in the evening yesterday, a bomb from the direction of the Fort, dropped in the courtyard of Mr. Punumal Chellaram, Contractor, and exploded, killing outright a 7-year-old boy, whose body was literally torn to pieces.

A four-year-old girl was also struck with the result that her legs were severed from her body. She was immediately removed to the hospital, where she died.

The Contractor himself was injured losing one of his ears.

The Police appeared on the scene and took possession of the scattered contents of the bomb. Another bomb was also discovered. Two persons were taken into custody in this connection.

Enmity is reported to be the cause of the crime.—United Press.

HARRIS SHIELD CRICKET

Anjuman-i-Islam School Enters Semi-Final

The third round of the Harris Shield Cricket Tournament was played between the Anjuman-i-Islam High School and Hobert Money High School on Monday at the Islam Gymkhana Ground. The toss was won by Robert Money High School who elected to bat, and were all out for 90 runs.

Anjuman scored 127 runs for 7 wickets. The opening pair made 72 runs. Abdul Kadir Scored 42 runs playing splendid cricket with 5 fours. Anwar Ahmed, the captain of the team returned the best annalysis of 21 overs, 11 maidens, 8 wickets and 16 runs i.e. an average of 2.

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School won by 4 wickets and 37 runs and enter the Semi-final.

TO HELP FAMINE STRICKEN

The Bombay Symphony Orchestra will give a Concert at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall in aid of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund on 26th October at 6-30 p.m.

The Programme will be an exceedingly attractive one consisting of all 'encore' items. The prices will be as usual. It is to be hoped that Bombay will turn up in full force to hear some beautiful music as well as assist a most deserving cause.

CALCUTTA-NAGPUR MAIL TURNS UP

Breaches of the railway line beyond Nagpur caused by recent flood, having been repaired, the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur, arrived this morning, at the Victoria Terminus station at 7-30 according to schedule.

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Those who are desirous to take part in the Hindi Elocution Competition organised by the B. P. C. C. to be held at the People's Jinnah Hall on Sunday, October 11, at 5 p.m. are requested to fill in the entry form (available at the Congress House) before Saturday (October 10) evening.

HINDI CLASSES IN CITY

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:

The following free Hindi Classes are working since 28th September.

Rashtrabhasha and Prathmic—at Gandhi Seva Sena Office, Hughes Road, Chaupatty.

Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha—Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, on week days between 7 and 8 p.m.

Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: Blavatsky Lodge on Sundays between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m.

Prathmic and Madhyama: Hind Mahila Samaj, New Bhatvadi, Girgaum.

Prathmic: Jain Mahila Samaj, Ballard Pier, Fort.

Prathmic and Madhyama: The Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi.

Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: The Municipal Kanarese School, Cowasji Patel Street.

Prathmic and Madhyama: The Gujarati Stri Mandal, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Prathmic: The Model Industrial School, Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road, on Sunday between 8 and 9 p.m.

Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: Nappoo Hall, Matunga G. I. P. between 8-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. on week days.

Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle, week days 8-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: Khar, Pavilion, 8-9 p.m.

For particulars consult Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hughes Road, Motor House Bombay, 7. or the abovementioned centres.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Nine Events Provided On Final Day Of Poona Season

The following are the acceptances for the Final Day of the Poona Racing Season which will be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE FINAL PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys, without whips or spurs.

Kassab 9-3; Bay Prince 9-3; Khailan Dabih 9-2; Farook 8-12; Masud Shammar 8-12; Asmat Pasha 8-12; Wiseman 8-12; Kanz al Dowla 8-12; Honeymoon 8-12; Aristocrat 8-3; Zaglool 8-12; Wafi Burgess 8-10; Pleasure 8-3; Five Stars 8-3; Taj Subhan 7-11; Thousand Dollars 7-11; Udaipur 7-11.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

For Indian Horses maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Mares and Geldings 3 lbs.

Tokio 8-13; Krishna Kumar 8-13; Vigilant 8-10; Resolve 8-10; Freestep 7-12.

3rd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE FINAL PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Kanz al Iraq 9-2; Stingaree 8-12; Gold Mine 8-12; Honcet Beauty 8-12; Neptune 8-12; Young Bushboos 8-12; Taj al Nusser 8-12; Amin 8-12; Dhiyab 8-6; Salim al Iraq 8-6; Zaim Shammar 8-6; El Hakim 8-6; Wafi Naji 8-6; Starlight 7-11; Rim al Iraq 7-11; Saad Nazam 7-11; Shuweiman 7-11.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV that have not won a race since 31st July, 1936.

Achieve 9-7; Essex Brook 8-12; Cook General 8-12; It 8-12; Tampico 8-7; Hepple 8-0; Flamcoe 8-0; Fred Stephens 7-11; Chapel 7-9; Honey Boy 7-7; Black Prince 7-7; Goblin 7-4.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1936 and all Arabs in Class II.

Burgess 9-7; Breach 7-12; The Duke 8-11; Yawir Awar 8-7; Al Hazar 8-7; Blanche 8-6; King Ghazi 8-0; Iraq Gift 8-0; Yanous 7-7; No Limit 7-7; Mamluk al Iraq 7-6; Hakim Pasha 7-4.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

The Nun 9-4; Monkshood 8-11; Corcy 8-9; Garter Princess 8-9; Grand Wazir 8-5; Provence Rose 8-1; Jelal Shah 7-13; Royal Prince 7-9.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE CLUB PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Sun Clad 9-0; Natbay 9-0; Mr. Pip 8-12; Knight's Adventure 8-11; Mananna 8-11; Labarum 8-3; Graf Zeppelin 8-8; Tobralco 8-7; Diomedol 8-6; Bismarck II 8-4; Garraveen 8-2; Philostrate 8-2; Jill's First 8-2; Lucan 8-0; Paper Boy 8-0; Turlogh 7-9.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV that have not won a race since 31st July, 1936.

Maelstrom 9-7; Perseverance 8-12; Grand Raja 8-8; Wagon Hill 8-7; Ladyal 7-7; Ferrier 8-4; Oratorio 8-3; Roberta 8-3; Silver Guard 8-2; Bastion 7-12; Luna 7-11; Aquila 7-9; Swindon 7-7; Nippy 7-7.

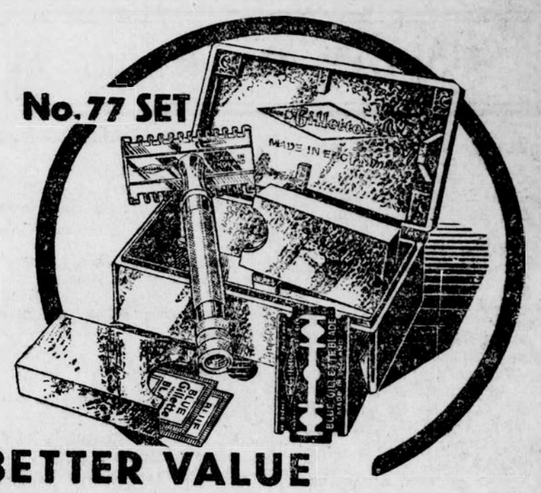
9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I which have not won a race after 31st March, 1936 and all Arabs in Class II.

Waabil 9-4; Poppy Day 9-0; Kabaila 9-0; Ingel Tara 8-13; Fair Play 8-11; Kanz al Muluk 8-10; Silver Fish 7-7; Al Barmaki 8-10; Orkhan 8-7; Muhaisin 8-5; Silver Star 8-3; Zoolum 8-2; Alharith 7-11; Saif al Iraq 8-1; The Knut 8-0; Bahar Neei 8-0; Mahmood Beg 7-12.



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Leading Features of Sunday, 11th October, 1936.

REGULAR FEATURES

1. Cinema Page.
2. Art Page.
3. Science Page.
4. Literary Page.
5. Women's Page.
6. Children's Page.
7. Sports Page.
8. Health Page.
9. Commercial Intelligence
10. Latest Telegrams.
11. Comic Tit-Bits.
12. Puzzles Page.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Tests For Character-Readin
2. Music And Dancing In S. India.
3. P[illegible] Of Fire Worshippers.
4. H[illegible]malayan Climbers.
5. The Spirit Of The Tree.
6. T[illegible] Story Of Poland.
7. The Blind Beggar.
8. The Ravelled Skein (A Short Story).

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 9, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 22, 1355
Parsi: Ardibehest 4, 1306
Hightide: 7-28; 19-49
Lowtide: 0-18; 14-17
Sunrise: 6h 31m
Sunset: 6h 22m
Mayor's Lecture, Peoples' Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, October 10.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, October 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

CHANGE IN STEAMER MOVEMENTS

	Arrival.	Dept.
Borneo Maru	24 Sept.	12th Oct.
Taijin Maru	9th Oct.	24th Oct.

'VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Dr. W. Winterholder of the Havero Trading Co. will deliver a lecture on "Hydrogen-Paroxide Bleaching" to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay. Dr. R. B. Forster will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"King Kong", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"San Francisco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Once in a Million" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Rangilo Nawab" Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pundalik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE — "Earthworm Tractors" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Case against Mrs. Ames" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Flash Gordon" (remaining last parts). Daily at 6 8 and 10-15 p.m.
REGAL—"Limelight" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wamaq Ezra" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala" Time as usual.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Trains		
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Trains		
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-30 a.m. and 12 noon respectively on Saturday the 10th instant.

AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting at Gandhi Chawk today (Friday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.). Sjt. Asoka Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Gandhiji through Socialist Eyes."

SIR MANGALDAS MEHTA CONGRATULATORY COMMITTEE

Final meeting of the members and donors of Sir Mangaldas Mehta Congratulatory Committee will be held at the Maratha Hall, Suparibaug Road, on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to pass the audited account sheet, to adopt the Secretary's report and to appoint "A Visitors Committee" for the Hospital.

'C' WARD TENANTS' MEETING

A public meeting of the tenants of Bhuleshwar (C) Ward will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday) in the compound of the Nyaya Sagar Printing Press on Kalbadevi Road, (opposite Swadeshi Market) to inaugurate the local Tenants' Union, when Messrs. Ganapatishanker Desai, P. Kesaria, V. B. Karnik, Indulal Yajnik and others will speak on "The Tenants' Charter of Rights."

KHOJA S. I. A. V. CORPS DEBATING SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society Shree Mast Fakir will deliver a lecture on "Hashya-Ras" at Nassur Cabin, Dongree, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Ahamed Calcuttawalla will preside.

CORPORATORS' ROUND IN 'F' WARD

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'F' Ward will meet at the Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus on Saturday the 10th October at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PICNIC PARTY FOR ELEPHANTA

The Chairman, Publicity Committee of the Indo-American Union writes:

Under the management of Indo-American Union, a "Get Acquainted Picnic" to Elephanta Caves has been arranged for to-morrow (Saturday). The party will start at 2-45 p.m. sharp, from the Gateway of India, Apollo Bunder, Bombay and return at 8 p.m. A special steam launch has been chartered for this purpose. Music and Refreshments will be provided. Historical and religious aspects of the Caves will be explained fully. Rs. 2 per head for adults and Re. 1 per head for children under 12.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, has issued the following Circular:—

As the Imperial Airways East Bound plane due to arrive Karachi on Thursday the 8th October 1936 has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 9th October 1936, will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 15-30 hours on the 10th October 1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence: 11-30 hours on 10-10-1936.

Registered correspondence: 11-00 hours on 10-10-1936.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING

An Akola correspondent writes:—

With a view to express their deep sense of sorrow and grief at the sad death of Mr. D. G. Gadekar B.A., LL.B., Chief Agent for Berar of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., and pray for the peace of his soul, a condolence meeting of the friends and admirers of the deceased was held on 6th instant, in the office of Messrs. D. G. Gadekar and Co., Akola, under the presidenthip of Rao Saheb R. S. Satarkar. Prominent people of the place were present.

STENOGRAPHERS' CHAMPIONSHIP TEST

The Hony. Secretary, the All-India Institute of Stenographers, Kalighat, Calcutta, writes: In addition to the Silver Challenge Cup already announced, it has further been decided to issue specially designed bi-colour printed certificates of merit to deserving candidates. The test will be held on 22nd November next and entries close on 31st October.

SHETH JAMNADAS H. SHANGHVI J. P. HONOURED

(From A Correspondent)

Vile Parle.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting was held on Sunday last at the premises of Sheth Dayalji Girdhar Danavala at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, presided. An address was given to Mr. Jamnadas H. Shanghvi J.P. Mr. Jamnadas Shanghvi subscribed Rs. 101 towards the fund of Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala.

INDIANS BOUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Warning About Health Requirements

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Passengers from India proposing to enter the Union of South Africa are warned of the Union Government's health requirements in regard to vaccination against smallpox. It is reported that in the case of passengers arriving at Union ports from all Indian ports except Bombay failure to comply with the relevant regulations regarding smallpox is a common occurrence. These regulations provide that:

No person who has immediately prior to embarkation been in any part of India, shall be permitted to enter the Union of South Africa unless he produces, to the satisfaction of the port health officer or other officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health, acceptable evidence that he—

(a) has been successfully vaccinated against smallpox not less than twelve days and not more than three years, prior to the date of embarkation from India, or

(b) bears marks of having had the disease previously, or

(c) is insusceptible to vaccination or re-vaccination owing to previous acceptable vaccination or other cause.

ECHO OF POONA RIOTS

"Trikal" Loses Appeal Against Forfeiture Of Security

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Kania heard the petition made by Shivram Laxman Karandikar, the printer and publisher of the "Trikal" of Poona against the order of the Government of Bombay forfeiting a deposit of Rs. 1,000 under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

The petitioner was the editor, printer and publisher of the daily "Trikal" and weekly "Trikal" which were formerly being printed at the Loksangraha Press. In its issue of October 2 1935, the "Trikal" published a speech delivered by Mr. Patwardhan. The Government, thereupon, demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from the petitioner and another security of Rs. 3,000 from the keeper of the "Loksangraha" Press.

NEW PRESS.

The petitioner complied with the order, but the keeper of the press declined to deposit the required security. The petitioner, therefore, began printing his paper at a new press started by himself and filed two separate declarations in respect of the daily and the weekly "Trikal."

In its issue of April 27, last, the "Trikal Weekly" published an article headed "What the Hindus should learn from the riot." This article, according to the Government, tended to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government and to promote feelings of enmity between the Hindus and Muslims. On this ground the Government forfeited the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the petitioner. Against this order, the petitioner filed the present appeal.

PETITIONER'S CONTENTION

The petitioner's counsel Mr. K. N. Dharap contended that when the petitioner re-started the "Trikal" at his own press, he had filed fresh declarations for which no security was demanded, and this paper was quite distinct from the "Trikal" in respect of which he had deposited Rs. 1,000 as security and which had ceased publication.

GOVERNMENT'S CASE

The Advocate-General, however drew the attention of the court to the fact that the so-called new paper bore numbers which followed the serial numbers of the paper when it was being printed at the "Loksangraha" Press. He further pointed out that a mere change of press did not matter.

THE DEFENCE.

Discussing the construction to be put upon the offending article, Mr. Dharap said that reading it as a whole, it did not bear the meaning suggested by the Government.

After the Hindus were granted permission to take out a procession, the Muslims adopted a turbulent attitude, and for this reason the Government subsequently withdrew the permission granted to the Hindus. The intention behind the article was to show that the Government's attitude in regard to the disturbances at Poona was not correct and that the policy they had adopted was such as to aggravate the situation.

Mr. Dharap further argued that there was nothing in the article that would promote feelings of enmity between Hindus and Muslims. There were only honest and outspoken comments on the acts and conduct of certain Muslims.

At this stage Mr Justice Kania enquired of counsel as to what he had to say regarding a portion of the article which read as follows:

"The attitude of Muslims, behaving aggressively, and of their champions, can get checked only if Hindus put into practice the principle of "Tit for tat.' This is the lesson of the riot that took place at Poona the other day after 400 years."

Explaining the meaning of this passage Mr. Dharap said that just as Muslims objected to music before mosques, so Hindus must make representations to Government against 'fakirs' singing in front of temples.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their lordships then delivered judgment without calling upon the Advocate-General to reply for the Crown.

The Chief Justice observed that the burden of the article seemed to be that the Government unduly favoured the Muslims and that if the Hindus wanted to resist the tactics of Muslims, they must adopt similar tactics. The article was calculated to set up Hindus against Muslims. It also tended to excite disaffection against the Government.

FOSTERED TRADE RELATIONS

Czechoslovakian "Order Of White Lion" For Two Bombay Businessmen

The Czechoslovak "Order of the White Lion" was for the first time conferred on two Indians, both of them well-known businessmen of Bombay.

They are: Khan Bahadur Hasanali Sher Mahomed and Mr. Ghulamali Sher Mahomed.

At a party given by the Consul for Czechoslovakia and Mrs. P. P. Klemens on Thursday at their residence when the Consul invested them with the insignias.

Khan Bahadur Hasanali is the agent of the Czechoslovak State Railways and the Indian representative of the Prague International Fair while Mr. Gulamali is the Consular agent to the Czechoslovak Republic in Bombay.

The Consul, in a short speech, said that Czechoslovakia, which was an industrial country, had great interest in the Indian market, though the imports of Czech goods to-day were only half that of former years. This was because of the industrialisation of India, preferential treatment to Great Britain, Japanese competition and world economic crisis.

But Czechoslovakia, was also, the Consul continued, a "very good customer of India as she bought more than twice she sold to India."

Recently a branch of the Czechoslovak Export Institute was established in Bombay.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

B. P. C. C.'s Programme

TO-DAY (Friday)

6-30 p.m. (S.T.):—Fourth and the last lecture of the series will be delivered at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay.

Subject: "Essential Humanity of the Gandhian Philosophy".

TO-MORROW (Saturday)

4 p.m. (S.T.):—The Girgaum District Congress Committee, Gandhi Seva Sena and Lokmanya Rashtriya Kahyashala will entertain Harijan women and children at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

SUNDAY (October 11)

5 p.m. (S.T.):—Hindi Elocution Competition at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

"BHAKTA CHETA"

Wellington Show For Famine Fund

Mr. Rustomji Ghadialli, Manager, Willington Cinema, has promised to give his new picture "Bhakta Cheta" to be shown on Sunday the 18th instant from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. in aid of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund. The prices will be as usual. It is to be hoped that all Bombay will turn up in full force to see a new picture as well as assist a most deserving cause.

CITY'S VITAL STATISTICS

Health of Bombay during the 40th week of 1936, ending 3rd October, 1936:

The total mortality 578 was 27 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 25.9 on the Census population of 1931, as against 504 the mortality and death rate 22.6 for the 40th week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 500 and death rate 22.4.

Out of the total deaths, 184 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox, cholera and plague were absent. There were 6 deaths from typhoid, Cerebro-spinal fever caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 817 which compares favourably with that for the 40th week of 1935, viz., 777 and 678 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in five years (1931 1935).

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

From Our Staff Correspondents

Beaumont Committee

With the resignation of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan from the membership of the Enquiry Commission to investigate into the whole tour of the Indian cricketers in England there are only two members left. From enquiries made in informed circles it would appear that the President of the Board of Cricket Control in India will not be filling up the vacancy created by the resignation. In the meanwhile, Sir John Beaumont, who has taken down the evidence of all the members of the team, is awaiting the statements of one or two members of the team, who promised to send them along immediately they were permitted to do so by the Princes who are their employers or the officials concerned. On receipt of these statements Sir John, it is expected, will prepare a gist of the evidence given by the members and discuss the whole situation with Dr. Subbarayon who is expected to arrive in Bombay after a couple of days.

Purge Of Undesirable Elements

The Report of the Commission is expected to be ready by the end of this month. The report will be sent to the President of the Board of Cricket Control, who, in turn, is expected to send copies of it to all the members of the Board of Control, before a meeting of the Board is called to take action on it. All this process is expected to take nearly a couple of months. But cricket circles believe that the Board of Control will be in a position to take action, if it wants to take any action at all, before the Quadrangular matches. Whatever may be the recommendation of the Beaumont Commission, one can be sure that the Board is bound to take such actions as would purge Indian cricket of elements which have been responsible for bringing discredit to India in the field of cricket.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The election of various committees for the ensuing year was discussed in a meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board held on Wednesday.

While the Law Committee was being appointed Mr. Gomes, a member of this Committee, sought to blame the staff. It is understood that this Committee has set up a unique record in the history of municipal committees. Only one meeting of this Committee was called during the whole term of office and that, too I am told was not held because only one of the three members was present. Is it not record-breaking? It ought to find a place in the annals of municipal history.

Mr. Gomes in blaming the staff for this incident said there was ample work for the Law Committee as well as other committees. but there seemed to be no attempt made to expedite the work, for when members wanted to peruse papers they were never sent to them even if they asked for them and finally added that if this sort of affairs was to continue he would refuse to work on the committee.

Mr. G. R. Desai, who was the solitary member that attended the one meeting called during the year, said that there was a lot of work particularly in regard to bye-laws, which the Law Committee could do but the difficulty arose to get the members of the committee together.

After a new committee for the Law and Managing Committees were elected the meeting terminated.

BAND AT LAND'S END

Land's End on the sea-front in Bandra has a band stand, which is well-known to the general public as Bandra Band Stand, has now for nearly four months stopped its programmes of week-end bands, and I am sure it ought to be news to the public to know that it is going to hold programme of music for the first time after the monsoon, on Sunday October 11 commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

I understand that the Bandra Band Committee has, by the kind permission of the officers of the Band of the G.I.P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I. has arranged for it to entertain the public.

A NUDIST COLONY.

Will the Suburbanites agree to the housing of a Nudist Colony? A report having appeared in the Press about the likelihood of a nudist colony springing in the suburbs many of my correspondents have put to me the above question and I think before I can express my views, I would like the readers of "The Chronicle" to express their views.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1936

THE RUSSIAN LEAD

The British Labour Conference had an opportunity of listening to two fraternal Delegates from Spain. 'We are being stifled, because Germany and Italy continue to supply the rebels with arms while Britain and France won't supply us". The policy of non-intervention has obviously failed not because Italy and Germany are committing a breach of it—they were never expected to respect it voluntarily—but because the leaders of non-interventionism did not see to it that that policy was enforced. The failure of the policy means particularly the failure of Great Britain. Unfortunately, however, those who could apply pressure on the British Government content themselves with theoretical protest and verbal sympathy. This is a notorious fact. But even now they can vindicate themselves and their sympathy. The sensation that has been caused everywhere as the result of the Russian Note to the Committee that is charged with the task of enforcing the Non-Intervention Pact is their opportunity.

Non-Intervention Non-Existent

That the Russian Note, however, grave, is justified is a fact that is undoubted. Impartial observers, including many Englishmen having nothing to do with Socialism, have testified to the fact that the rebels have been constantly helped in all possible ways by Italy, Germany and Portugal, that they have been generously and continuously supplied with both money and munitions. Italy, we note, has semi-officially denied having rendered any assistance since the embargo. Too much reliance cannot be placed on Fascist denials especially in view of the fact that Italy had once before denied any official supoprt to the rebels while simultaneously Italian military aeroplanes had landed in Morocco to form part of the insurgents' air force. German attitude has been more open. Herr Hitler so far from troubling to deny anything has actually been sending messages of Nazi greetings and sympathy to them. As to Portugal, there is in Lisbon a rebel headquarters with which the Government of Portugal has established open contact while all but ignoring the official representative of Spain. Considering these facts, considering the hesitation of Italy and Germany in joining the Pact and the forthright rejection of it by Portugal and considering that the rebels are fighting with resources to which there is no end there can be no manner of doubt that the Soviet contention as to the Pact being virtually non-existent is quite correct. That Russia demands only an inquiry and vigorous enforcement of it shows her good sense and, so far as she is concerned, her unwillingness to precipitate a crisis.

Betrayal Of Spanish Government

It is now for others and particularly Britain to vindicate the Pact. A juridical monstrosity—for the Pact is without doubt that—was committed to avoid grave danger to peace. Mr. Blum realizing the mentality of Fascism and Nazism and also realizing the hesitant and facing-both-ways attitude of Britain chose a course which was designed to ensure that if the Government of Spain was deprived of its legitimate international rights the rebels also would be deprived of illegitimate help and assistance. This course has not succeeded so that, as the Spanish Government delegate declared at Edinburgh, "We are fighting tanks and aircrafts with sticks and knives." The situation is due to the slackness of the London Committee. And why the London Committee has not succeeded in discharging its task is obvious. The friends of the rebels knowing that only Russia and France are at all serious about the Non-Intervention Pact have been encouraged to ignohe it. But other members of the Committee can be made to look upon their duty as Russia and France have done. A wave of indignation is fast spreading over Europe against the betrayal of the Spanish Government. If the democratic leaders, of the countries concerned, especially of Great Brtain, become active they can compel their Governments to do justice to Spain although the amount of mischief already done is, we fear, now too great to be necessarily undone by a belated enforcement of the Non-Intervention Pact.

Munshi Premchand

About twenty years ago a young U. P. writer caused considerable flutter in the literary dove-cotes of northern India by breaking away from the orthodox school of a bourgeoise romanticist literature and producing stories which actually dealt with the realities of life. Instead of detailing the romantic adventures of angelic heroines and chivalrous princes charming, the youthful author armed himself with a progressively forceful prose style and proceeded to smash all existing literary traditions. In his stories and novels he held a mirror to Indian society, boldly but politely pointed out its many evil spots and exposed the cruel anomalies of our social and economic order. A man of sensitive and noble spirit, he could not tolerate injustice or inequality in any form and his view-point in his writings was always progressive. His sympathies were always with the underdog—the poor peasant, the exploited worker, the degraded woman. These iconoclastic tendencies manifested themselves in other ways, too. Discarding both the Persianized Urdu and the Sanskritized Hindi which were in literary currency at that time he used the simplest medium between the two and, what was even more astounding, published his works in both the Urdu and Hindi scripts. This author was Premchand, one of the pioneers of realistic literature in India and the first man who practically demonstrated the only solution of the national language problem. In his death, India has lost one of the most valuable and progressive literary influences.

Premchand the man, however, was no less distinguished than Premchand the literary artist. A staunch nationalist to the core, Premchand, always worked for the national regeneration of his country. Whether he wrote a story, a novel, a play or a film scenario his objective was always the same—the building up of a better India. Almost saintly in his personal life, he had a charming personality the finest trait of which was his unassuming simplicity. It is but a proof of his aversion to publicity that only on his death have we heard that he had been suffering from a protracted illness. He has died deserving well of his country and no expression of its gratitude can be apt save one: to serve the "Hindustani" of which he was the most distinguished and devoted literary representative.

LATE PT. V. N. BHATKHANDE

His Great Service To India

(By G. S. KABNURKAR, Prof. of Music, G. M. Vidyalaya Ahmedabad.)

A brilliant and great scholarly career has come to a stand-still by the sad death of Pundit V. N. Bhatkhande, that foremost of the pioneer-workers in the field of the renaissance of Indian music. The music muse has lost in Panditjee one of her most loving sons. The music-loving and knowing world has sustained an irrecoverable loss and I am sure that the void created by his death is very difficult to be filled; it does not appear possible in near future. The service which Pt. Bhatkhande rendered to the cause of the dying art of music is of unparalleled character and magnitude.

Systematized Hindustani Music

Punditjee was the greatest systematiser and organiser of Hindustani Music ever known to India. The systematisation and organisation of the art and the science of music were the two overmastering passions of his life, for the attainment of which, he worked with feverish restlessness, toured India, searched and studied with enthusiasm old literature on music, learnt the art from Ustads of the old order with great patience and difficulty; for, in those days when Panditjee was a youth, it was held by illiterate Ustads—who were the masters of the art—that to part with their valuable treasure of songs and Ragas was a great and unpardonable crime against the profession. Nevertheless, Panditjee being an ardent lover, a devotee of music, managed to induce these Ustads, sometimes with gentle fondling, sometimes bringing pressure from outside, sometimes through compulsion and ultimately succeeded in absorbing the whole knowledge of the art. Having fully equipped himself with the complete knowledge of both art and science, the work of establishing a rational relationship between art and science and proving the inseparable dependence of one on the other, both supplementing each other was the next step which Panditjee took for the achievement of his life-mission—Regeneration of the dying art and science of music. His advocacy of the That-Main Scale although borrowed from South Indian scholars, his ingenious way of reducing the original number of Main Scales to a tangible number and the classification of all extant Ragas-melodies-under them, its universal acceptance, recognition, all illustrate his invaluable and unparalleled service to the cause of systematisation and organisation of musical science.

Music Schools

Having arrived at a definite formula to convince Society of the immense importance and utmost use of the long neglected story of the science side by side with the art, the history of the evolution, Punditjee toured the whole of the Peninsula and delivered a number of lectures at various centres during the course of which he advocated the importance of art and science of music as a part of culture-cultivation and its utility as one of the ennobling of the lores. He declared from the platform that to neglect music is to neglect a great culture, so essential to the advancement and growth of man in man.

Having evolved a definite study-course—a rational admixture of both art and science for the students of music guided by his convictions (a product of his long patient work and thinking) he launched on the campaign of establishing a number of music-schools in various cities wherein the art and science of music were to be studied with equal attention, side by side with each other. The Marris College of Hindustani Music at Lucknow, Madhav Music School at Gwalior and a number of other schools at other centres all his own creations—are great monuments to his memory, and to the loftness of his work in the field of Music.

His Teachings

Art knows no barriers of caste, colour or creed believed Panditjee, and so he taught, to the world of music. Unlike his contemporaries except Pt. V. D. Paluskar, he made Music a matter of easy possession by society. He did not believe in hoarding knowledge and so he taught to his disciples. His valuable publications—Sangeet Padhati series—are clear illustrations of his convictions.

Works on Science of Music

His most important work—the "Padhati Series"—works both on the art of music and the science of music, especially the latter, are also the most valuable. They are the live monuments of his great scholarship. They are at present held to be the most authoritative of the works on the science of music and are recognised by the cultured public as treasures of

(Continued on Page 7)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Devaluation Of Franc—And After

Possibilities Of International Trade And Economic Agreements

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, September 30.
(By Air Mail.)

The inevitable has happened. France has gone off the Gold Standard followed by two other nations. With the collapse of the gold bloc hopes of a new era in world trade are running high. Provided the energies released are directed into the right channels there is hope that the fortunate experience of individual countries since 1931 will repeat itself on a world-wide, though perhaps, modified, scale.

But while one of the two great obstacles to a world recovery has thus been removed, there remains the threatening international political situation. However, whatever developments in the political field may be, they cannot fail to be favourably influenced by the radiation of economic progress.

Devaluation Of Franc

British industrialists welcome with certain reservations, the changes which are likely to result from France's decision to devalue the franc. Prominent manufacturers and businessmen agree that the greater feeling of security resulting from currency stabilisation, would create a brighter outlook, for international trade. This, it is contended, would, outweigh any temporary disadvantage to individual industries. Nevertheless leaders of Britain's agricultural market-gardening and flower-gardening industries express grave concern at the news of the devaluation of Continental currencies, though any adverse effect is likely to be merely temporary. The devaluation will no doubt affect the tariffs which prevent the dumping of foreign agricultural products in British markets, when the local growers can produce adequate supplies. Growers of potatoes, tomatoes, flowers and market-garden produce, and, to a lesser degree, poultry farms, have benefited from tariffs which have reduced imports at the wrong seasons. The process of readjusting them now must be a slow one. When the Belgian franc was devalued eighteen months ago the ordinary course of agricultural imports was not affected. There is at the moment no reason to suppose that the change will lead to any considerable dumping of French and other produce in the English markets. France at the same time may be encouraged to send more wheat offals and wheat in the grain into England, but this may be welcomed during winter when farmers will find the cost of feeding the stuffs of cattle, pigs and poultry rising to high level. The various trade agreements also will have a steadying effect and although some sections of British rural growers may be subject to temporary setbacks. the farming industry as a whole need not feel unduly apprehensive.

A Windfall

It is estimated that the Bank of England, as a result of the devaluation of the franc, would be in a position to hand over to the British Treasury more than £160,000,000, a sum which the Government can utilise either for writing down the National Debt, or for financing development schemes or even for rearmament purposes. It must be remembered that at present the Bank of England has, as backing, for the note issue, gold to the declared amount of £247,600,000. And that is the value of the gold, not at its current market price of 140s. 9d. an ounce but at the rate of 85s. an ounce, which ruled when Britain left the gold standard in 1931. At the present-day price, as a City Editor points out, the real value of the gold is not £247,600,000 but £409,998,000 or some £160,000,000 more. Both the Bank and the Treasury agreed, however, when Britain left the Gold Standard, that the Bank's gold should remain at its old valuation and not be written up to its market value until there was some international agreement on the exchanges. That has now arrived. Any possibility of return of the £ to the gold standard at the old level is ended, and the concealed gold profit can, therefore, be realised and as any profits made by the Issue Department of the Bank go to the Treasury under statutory conditions it can be made use of by the Government for whatever purpose it thinks fit.

U. S. A.'s Changed Policy

There is a belief in City circles that immediate negotiations for new international economic and trade agreements to abolish or reduce the existing network of tariffs, quotas and exchange controls are to follow the tri-party currency agreement between France, Britain and the United States. According to Mr. Francis Williams, the City Editor of the "Daily Herald", during the next few weeks, discusions which have already taken place between these three Powers will be widened to include Germany, the U.S.S.R and others. Most significant in this connection is the fact that the American decision to participate in the three Power currency agreement marks the first big breach in the previous Roosevelt policy of political and to a large extent economic isolation from Europe. Hardly less significant is the fact that this breach has been made before the Presidential election, suggesting that Roosevelt believes that American public opinion is altering so rapidly that a willingness for closer alignment with Europe so far from being fatal, as it would at one time have been to his political campaign, may help it.

False Scare

There is a saying that any stick is good to beat. Certain organs of the British Sunday newspapers caught hold of Mr. Morgenthau, the American Secretary of the Treasury, to attack Russia. On Saturday night, Mr. Morgenthau made a much wild talk about

(Continued on Page 11)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE DIFFERENCE

Sir John Simon has delivered "a scathing attack on Fascism and Communism". So far as it relates to the Mosley menace, let us hope that his denunciation of it means that Government through their Home Secretary have announced their determination to fight it. But it is a little curious that he went out of his way to bracket Communism with Fascism. But that is by the way. What is noteworthy is his conception of the duty of authorities, which, he said, "was to maintain with complete impartiality, freedom of meeting and speech for all doctrines, however, foolish and mischievous they might be, providing law was not broken". But then this is the British conception of the duty of authorities in—Britain.

A TRUE CONFESSION—

Sir Robert Bell's funeral oration on the Bombay Council was couched in realistic language. The quality and quantity of work done by the House were, he said, not its main justification. He could not have made a truer confession, although he meant his compliment in a different sense. So far as quality is concerned,—and quality is measured by service to the people—the Council can boast a practically blank record and also an inglorious record of positive disservice to the people. It has consistently failed the people, and, therefore, its end evoked a deep sigh of relief from them even as it did a deep sigh of tearful regret from the representatives of the bureaucracy.

—AND A FALSE CLAIM

Sir Robert was, as we say, justified, in praising it. But he went further or let his complacence carry him away further. He said: "I think we in British India can congratulate ourselves that we live in perfect peace and tranquility with full liberty of individual action, which few countries love." We recall Sir John Simon's latest speech, we recall the ordinances, the Cr. L. A. Act, we recall the hundreds of detenus in Bengal, we recall the detention of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, we recall the restriction on the movements of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, and in fact the whole system of administration and we wonder how a Home Member of a Government in India was capable of making such a palpably incorrect statement. But perhaps it would be more amazing if Home Members of the present administration showed themselves not capable of this.

DURGAH BILL

We welcoms the passage by the Council of State of Mr. Ghazanfarali's Bill providing for the better administration of the Ajmer Durgah inasmuch as it gives a lead in the matter of a stricter popular control of religious endowments in India. It is a well-known fact that many *auqaf* and endowments of other religious denominations are often liable to be abused by those individuals who happen to be in hereditary charge of them. As public funds, however, it is necessary that a strict watch is kept on their administration and individual profiteering reduced to the minimum. The Durgah Bill should be followed by other measures providing for a similar control over other public and religious endowments.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The debate upon the resolution regarding the reform of secondary education which was moved in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. V. N. Jog, can hardly be said to have served any particularly useful purpose. It, of course, afforded the members of the House, a final opportunity of speechifying, and the debate was remarkable for the many rambling remarks made. The attitude adopted by the Government in this matter is marked mainly by complacency, and the speeches of the Director of Instruction and of the Minister only trotted forth the same old worn-out arguments. The only new point made by the former was that a scheme of reform of primary education was already under active consideration. The Minister made capital out of the fact that while a sum of barely rupees one lakh, was spent on education in 1813, a sum of Rs. 155 lakhs had been budgeted for the current year! The comparison, to say the least, is not only casuistical but definitely misleading. We are not thus particularly sorry because the resolution was thrown out. The whole problem calls for a more sympathetic and systematic approach, and it is best not to indulge in tinkering reforms here and there.

Titles And The Assembly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last two years ever since I was elected to the Assembly—I have been trying to raise the question of the bestowal of titles by Government in some form or other on the floor of the Assembly. But I have been supremely unsuccessful in the attempt, on the all-embracing plea that the matter was not the primary concern of the Governor-General-in-Council. Even my attempt to elicit information as to the procedure adopted in the award of titles has been frustrated. I am giving below the questions and resolutions that have been disallowed:

I regard the matter as of great importance as I regard these titles as a meritable canker in the body politic of India, which has been responsible for a great deal of demoralization. In the various British Dominions the legislatures have succeeded in passing resolutions requesting His Majesty not to bestow any titles and have thus saved many a soul: but in India evidently the subject of titles itself is so sacrosanct that no one dare touch it.

RESOLUTIONS DISALLOWED.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he do convey to His Majesty the humble request of this House that His Majesty be pleased not to confer any title or decoration on any Indian subject or on any person in receipt of a salary from the Government of India or any provincial Government in India as long as he is in active service.

In case the above is disallowed the following be substituted:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he do not confer any title or decoration or recommend to His Majesty the conferment of any such title or decoration on any

(Continued on Page 12)

WITHOUT COMMENT

As Sir Robert Bell delivered his farewell oration, elected members looked across to the official benches and cast their minds forward to July 1937, when an all-elected Assembly will be in power and there will be no official to look to for guidance in debate or to assure that the Ministers in power; run smoothly along the Cabinet rails without delivering themselves into the hands of their enemies, the Opposition.

—Anglo-India.

* * * *

On the third reading of the Companies Bill, "Sir A. H. Ghaznavi declared that the Bill was the result of labours of two astute and able Bengalee lawyers."

This Provincial Hindu patriotism involves, we are sure, only an inadvertent neglect of the Muslim "leader's" obligations to the All-India Muslim Conference and to himself.

* * * *

Says Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala in the course of an appeal on behalf of the famine-stricken: "Those blessed with comfort and plenty cannot surely forget others less fortunate than themselves in the hour of their trial."

Touch wood and conjure up Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Sir Cowasji and—touch more wood, in fact plenty of it, in all shapes and forms including the Wimco matchstick—Sir Phiroze Sethna.

* * * *

Pronouncing his funeral oration on the Bombay Legislative Council Sir Robert Bell said that "the quantity and quality of the work done by the House, were not, in his opinion, its main justification."

By no means, by no means.

* * * *

"I think," further said Sir Robert Bell, "we in British India can congratulate ourselves that we live in perfect peace and tranquility, with full liberty of individual action, which few countries love."

That's rather a nasty one for the Indian States.

And also a not un-English challenge to Hitler and Mussolini.

* * * *

The Fascist doctrine is as un-English and unwanted as the Communist doctrine, says Sir John Simon the British Home Secretary.

What is English, of course, is the doctrine of capitalism at home and Imperialism abroad.

And to call such a doctrinned Britain "a fortress of democracy" is not only English but characteristically English.

* * * *

By the way, our *alter ego*, with sedition and malice prepense, draws pointed attention to the British Home Secretary's proud remark about the duty of authorities "to maintain complete impartiality, freedom of meeting and speech for all doctrines, however foolish and mischievous they might be, providing the law was not broken."

But *alter ego* with deliberate naivete omits to mention, in fairness to authorities in India that they make the "law" first.

* * * *

You might object that the proviso about actual breach of laws conflicts with action under certain Ordinances, Section 144 and Section 110.

But that would only prove how un-English you are in your ignorance of what is English.

* * * *

The re-opening of the non-intervention question will vastly accentuate M. Blum's difficulty, says a Geneva message.

A compliment to Britain, no doubt.

* * * *

On the opening of the Milan Bourse, after the devaluation of the Italian Lira, "Industrial, Armament and other shares rose rapidly, some 20 to 30 points. On the other hand, State loans fell slightly."

Which explains the meaning, nature and reality of the Corporate State.

* * * *

"MYSTERY MAN" OF PALESTINE

Pubilc Enemy No. 2 Killed.

—Anglo-India.

But long live Palestine's public enemy No. 1, the Mandate, with which is incorporated the Jewish National Home!

* * * *

Father (to a boy of six, just home from school): 'What lesson did you learn this morning?'

Boy: 'Oh Grammar.'

Father: 'What sort of grammar?'

Boy: 'Well, cats and dogs are common hounds, but you and I are proper hounds.'

Soviet Threatens Withdrawal From Pact

Demands End Of Violation Of Non-Intervention Agreement

EVIDENCE OF ARMS SUPPLY TO REBELS CITED

Britain Perturbed: Will Russia Openly Support Spanish Govt.?

MOSCOW, October 7.

Charging Germany and Portugal with a series of violations of the Non-Intervention Pact In Spain, the Soviet has informed the London Committee that the Soviet will consider withdrawing from the pact if immediate measures are not taken to prevent further violation of the pact.

SOVIET WARNS POWERS

The communique cites instances of violation of the pact given by the Spanish Foreign Minister at Geneva and points out that many witnesses examined by the committee in London and also numerous correspondents of big newspapers, who publish personal observations, confirm that the supply of the rebels with armaments primarily via Portugal is being continued on a large scale.

The Soviet fears that such a situation created by repeated violation renders the Non-Intervention Pact virtually non-extant. The Soviet cannot agree to transform the pact into a screen sheltering military aid to the rebels on the part of certain participants to the agreement.

Thus if the violations are not discontinued the Soviet considers itself free from the obligations of the pact.

GRAVE MISGIVINGS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, October 8.

The Soviet's contingent threat to abrogate the Non-Intervention Pact is causing grave misgivings, according to diplomatic commentators in Britain and elsewhere.

LEAGUE CIRCLES APPREHENSIVE

GENEVA: October 8.

League circles are apprehensive that the Soviet may follow up their threat by openly supporting the Spanish Government.

DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD FOR BLUM

PARIS: October 8.

Well-informed quarters believe that Madrid may hold out another month, in which case the Soviet will have plenty of time to supply large quantities of aeroplanes and ammunition.

The re-opening of the non-intervention question would vastly accentuate M. Blum's difficulties.

RENOWNED INDIAN NOVELIST DEAD

Premchand Expires Of Protracted Illness At Benares

(From Our Correspondent)

BENARES, Oct. 8.

Munshi Premchand, the renowned Indian novelist, passed away at Benares, this morning at 10-15, after a protracted illness. His body will be cremated this afternoon.

PREPARING FOR MADRID BATTLE

LONDON: Oct. 8.

Reuter messages from Spain indicate that the rival forces are now manoeuvring for positions, preparatory to the battle for Madrid. Government troops, after losing their stronghold at Santa-Cruz Dilretamar, are organising defensive lines nearer the capital.

Six thousand children arrived at Valencia from Madrid, a thousand of whom have been sent to Barcelona. The insurgent warship "Almirante Cervera" bombarded the coast between Barcelona and Valencia and insurgent 'planes again bombed Bilbao.—Reuter.

ITALY DENIES SUPPLY OF ARMS TO REBELS

Press.

ROME, October 8.

Authoritative quarters deny that arms and aeroplanes have been sent to Spain since the embargo was promulgated.—Reuter.

REBELS CLAIM SUCCESS

RABAT, Oct. 8.

The capture of Santa Cruz Delretamar, a small town leading directly to the capital from Maqueda has carried the Insurgent attack a stage nearer Navalcarnero which is believed to be the last point in this sector defended by Government troops. It is claimed the town is a Government stronghold, but despite the magnificent line trenches, the insurgents advanced to with in 10 miles of Navalcarnero, inflicting heavy losses on the Government troops who appeared demoralised.

The situation in Madrid is described as desperate by the Insurgent Radio Station at Seville, which declares that militia men are being recruited at the point of the rifle while the chief Red leaders have arrived at Alicante ready to embark on a Russian ship to seek refuge in the Soviet.—Reuter.

CABALLERO ESCAPES DEATH?

LISBON, Oct. 8.

The Siville Radio states that the Generalidad, Barcelona, has confiscated bank deposits amounting to over £8,000,000.

It is reported that Premier Caballero narrowly escaped death yesterday when an insurgent aeroplane chased the motorcar in which he was driving back to Madrid from inspection of Government positions in Aranjuez Railway Junction.

The aeroplane dropped bombs and Caballero hurriedly abandoned his car and took refuge beneath a bridge.—Reuter.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN OVIEDO

LONDON, October 8.

Exceptionally violent fighting is raging in the streets of Oviedo. Asturian miners fought and bombed their way into the town. Prison which is a most important strategical position is completely surrounded. Insurgents are being gradually forced back to the centre of the town. Government troops are making a thrust towards the arms factory where the insurgents are strongly entrenched.

A Rabat cable states:

The capture of Escalonia, an important Government stronghold, forty miles north-east of Madrid is claimed in a broadcast from radio at Seville. It is announced that Colonel Varelas' column has captured prisoners and quantities of war material.—Reuter.

TERM OF CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Gandhiji's Reported Approval Denied

The news that Mahatma Gandhi approved of the suggestion that the term of the Congress President should be extended hereafter from one to three years has been authoritatively contradicted.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told our representative that there was no truth whatsoever in the rumour. As a matter of fact, the Sardar stated, "Gandhiji was surprised to read the news". The subject was not at all discussed said the Sardar.

TIME EXTENSION

Asked regarding the extension of time allotted for the Provincial Committees to send in their recommendations regarding the candidates from the different provinces for their respective Provincial Legislatures, the Sardar said that there was no need of such an extension being granted. Intending candidates should have sent in their applications in the time allotted for them. But nothing prevented the Provincial Committees to recommend the names of even those who had not sent in their applications provided they felt that such candidates were best suited to stand on behalf of the Congress and nothing prevented the central Parliamentary Board from accepting that recommendation.

A. I. C. C. AND CONGRESS CABINET MEET

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress, has fixed up the following dates for the holding of the meetings of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee of the Congress.

The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Patna on November 20th and 21st. The Working Committee will meet on the 18th and 19th November at Patna. The exact time and place of the meetings will be notified later.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel informed press representatives that the next meeting of the Executive of the Central Congress Parliamentary Committee will meet at Benares on the 24th and 25th of October to consider the recommendations of the Provincial Parliamentary Committees regarding the selection of candidates for the Provincial Legislatures on behalf of the Congress. If the Provincial Committees have not by then sent in their recommendations, another meeting of the executive would be held later to consider the names.

LONDON BUS STRIKE SETTLED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The London bus strike has been settled.

Cesarewitch Probables

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Following are Cesarewitch probables with their jockeys:—

BUCKLEIGH (Gordon Richards)
HOPLITE (Harry Wragg).
NIGHTCAP THIRD (Marshall).
CHRYSLER SECOND (Beary).
NEAR RELATION (Perryman).
COUPDEROI (Burns).
CHIRGWIN (Lane).
RONDO (Bezant).
WOODSTOCK (Cliff Richards).
NEGRIER (Barber).
QUEENS SHILLING (Richardson).
SOLAR BEAR (E. Smith).
AVONDALE (Maher).
JACKTAR (Sirett).
HANDSOFF (Mitchell).
KEPTON (Robertson).
NEWTOWNSFORD (Christie).
GREYNAM (D. Smith).
PLUVIERDOR (Gilbert).
WEATHERVANE, (Smharpe).
FET (Sprague).

No jockeys have been selected for the following:—CARPET-KNIGHT, CHOSEN, ST. BOTOLPH and STAINFORTH.

PRICE CONTROL IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct 7.

Permanent price control throughout the country was announced by the Police President Herr Helldore, warning German shopkeepers that they must keep down the prices of foodstuffs during the present temporary shortage of supplies under threat of severe fine, the closing of shops and protective arrests.

Nearly 19,000,000 marks were subscribed within a few hours to Hitler's opening of the "Winter help" campaign last night.—Reuter.

Donkeying With Ratio Will Not Do

(Continued from page 1)

transferred departments were openly canvassing for candidates of the Ministerial party and opposing the Praja Party. Their representations against such canvassing had some effect, but the methods used were so ingenious that it was difficult to combat them. It was rumoured that certain posts in the Transferred Departments were not being filled until the eve of the elections in order to fill them with those people who helped the Ministry in the election campaign. Moreover, some district magistrates were using repressive laws against the Praja Party men. He knew at least one district magistrate issued an order that the Praja Party men be interned.

Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan denied the existence of the practice of public men helping in election in his district. Dr. Khan Sahib visited D. I. Khan and stayed with the speaker, and all the demonstrations were in Dr. Khan's favour. No Government official interfered in his election.

INDIAN STATES BEHIND SCENES

Sardar Sant Singh said it was the duty of the Government to stop interference in election, as it would lead to indiscipline and corruption in the services. In England whatever the political parties, in the election field, Government did not tolerate interference by officials.

Sardar Sant Singh concluded his speech when the Assembly resumed after the lunch interval, and said Indian States were setting up people surreptitiously in the election campaign.

Mr. Satyanarayan Singh said that the Government of Bihar was a confirmed sinner in this respect. He gave instances of officials helping the United Party against the Congress.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi opposing the resolution expressed the opinion that Government could not restrict the liberty of a public servant. If the liberty of a Government servant was sought to be restored, then the resolution could be discussed. The Governor of Bengal had unequivocally declared that there would be no interference in the election of Government servants.

GLARING INSTANCES

Seth Govindas said that Government servants were public servants. The Government of India did not know how much local Governments and their subordinates interfered in elections. He gave instances of interference.

Mr. Malaviya declared the National Agricultural Party owed its existence to Lord Hailey, when he was Governor.

Mr. Griffith asked Mr. Fazlul Haq in which country in the world were ministers when in power not participating in electioneering campaigns. As regards internment of members of the Praja Party, did he want immunity for them against internment?

Mr. Fazlul Haq: "That apostle of electioneering party" only two months ago wanted support from the Governor of Bengal in favour of his party as against another party. His Excellency replied that neither he nor any public servant would have anything to do with the electioneering campaign.

Continuing Mr. Griffith, amid many interruptions, answered Mr. A. C. Dutt's speech and categorically denied Mr. Dutt's allegation that officials were being transferred from place to place in order to manipulate the elections. He also denied the allegation that a certain subdivisional officer was engaged in fomenting communal dissension and explained what that officer was doing for the people. It was the useful activities of this particular officer, said Mr. Griffith, that roused the jealously of the Congress, who commenced making such allegations of fomenting communal dissension.

GRIFFITH'S TIRADE.

Mr. Griffith referred to how flood relief was given in Bihar and said that special attention was paid to a certain village in which flood had never occurred, but in which the Congress candidate lived. Congressmen adopted fair and (unfair?) means to win the election. "We, who remember the parlous condition of Bengal in 1929 and 1930 and the intolerable suffering inflicted upon peaceful citizens by the organised Congress party, have every ground to fear, not interference on the part of Government officers but interference and tyranny on the part of that tyrannical body, the Congress party." (cheers).

Pandit Pant said that Mr. Griffith's speech showed the inveterate, deep seated animosity of district officials against the Congress. Sir Henry Craik's speech today robbed Sir N. N. Sircar's speech made the other day. Pandit Pant criticised the interpretation of Sir Henry Craik on the rule that Government servants should not interfere with elections and said that in every day, the interpretation was meant to see the return of those candidates who were pliable and docile people and preventing the return of Indian nationalists.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Pandit Pant's speech had not been concluded, when at 4 p.m. the adjournment motion of Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar was taken up.

Mr. Ayyangar recalled the history of exchange and declared that the 1/6 ratio worked to the disadvantage of India and had reduced the balance of trade in India's favour from 150 crores in 1928 to 75 crores in 1929, thirty-three crores in 1932-33 and three crores in 1933-34.

Sir James Grigg:—What about the next two years?

Mr. Ayyangar said they had improved to thirteen and nineteen crores; but this was small compared to the previous balances. Statistics from March last onward also showed the same result.

Sir James Grigg:—The result of the first five months works out to a merchandise export surplus which was at the rate of 60 crores a year.

INDIA ALSO MUST DEVALUE

Mr. Ayyangar contended that France, Italy and Czechoslovakia had all devalued their currency. Italy had reduced hers by forty per cent. The result was that those countries would improve their export trade and that of India would fall off. England was not in a position to take all the exports of India. Hence the need for devaluing the Indian currency for the purpose of export trade.

Mr. B. M. Das recalled the views of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and asked what would be the position of Indian steel with Belgium off the gold standard. India would suffer enormously over trade in various commodities. The Finance Member should appraise the British Government of the present alarming position of industrialists and agriculturists in India.

Mr. Kazmi charged the Government with having continuously appreciated the Indian currency with a view to giving England an advantage in the Indian market and asked how could India compete in the world markets with countries having depreciated currencies.

Prof. Ranga placing the point of view of the peasants complained that the Government of India did not enter into bilateral trade agreement as demanded by Mr. Jinnah's resolution at the time of denouncing the Ottawa Agreement.

GRIGG'S STATEMENT

Sir James Grigg repeated his previous statement that the Government of India did not intend in any way to embark upon or take part in competitive depreciation of currency and said they intended by every means in their power to maintain the present sterling parity of the rupee.

NO DONKEYING WITH RATIO

Mr. Pant said that while monkeying with the ratio should be avoided, donkeying with it was an expression of perverse stupidity (Sir James Grigg:—I don't mind what language the member uses, so long as he realizes that this obstinacy is fixed and immovable).

Mr. Pant: the Government of India should not regard themselves as immovable for all time. We hope to oust them much sooner than they imagine.

Mr. Pant continuing said that Australia and New Zealand had already devalued their currency. Sgr. Mussolini who had said that Italy had given blood for the lira and would remain on gold till the last, had also devalued the Lira. When all this fire was going on around India, was India to sit idle? He claimed that the rupee should be delinked from sterling and that the affairs of this country should be regulated by the circumstances in India. India should not be sacrificed like a goat or a sheep in the interest of the rest of the European world.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said that India's economic interests required a higher value for raw materials and lower prices for manufactured goods. This could be achieved by devaluing the currency; otherwise left the Government suggest any other method. It was dangerous to cut off from sterling.

GRIGG PATS COWASJI

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that Bombay opinion had always stood for 1-4. last year, it had seemed at one time that America's silver policy would raise the exchange to 1/10 or even to two shillings. Fortunately America failed, but America had not abandoned that policy yet, and an expression of opinion by the Assembly at this juncture would be dangerous in the interests of the country. If there was a chance of currency settlement it was now. (Finance member:—hear, hear). Let the house desist from expressing its opinion.

Closure was applied and accepted. The House voted. There was a tie of fifty two voting on either side. The President said:—There being equality of votes, it means that the house has not been able to come to a decision and I following the well-known principle of status quo vote in favour of the Government. The motion was rejected by 53 votes to 52.

The house adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

END OF SINO-JAP TENSION?

Agreement Reached To Resume Negotiations For Readjustment

NANKING, October 8.

Three weeks of explosive Sino-Japanese tension has apparently ended.

The momentous two-hour meeting between Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek and Japanese Ambassador Kawagoe resulted in an agreement to resume negotiations for the readjustment of relations.

In the midst of general relief, news has been received that a bomb was thrown at a Japanese pharmacy at Hankow. The bomb did not explode but Japanese patrols have been immediately strengthened; other precautions have been taken.—Reuter.

Jawahar's Busy Day At Madras

(Continued from page 1)

routine work" answered the Congress President.

Pandit Jawaharlal previously approached by journalists expressed inability to give interviews individually and fixed a meeting of all journalists this afternoon when questions on various topics were answered. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Satyamurthi—United Press.

BUSY PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The three days' busy programme of the Congress President in the City came to an end to-night when he addressed a vast gathering at Gokhale Hall on Socialism and the Indian struggle, under the auspices of the Madras Congress Socialist Party.

For over an hour Panditji gave a briliant exposition of the Socialistic ideal and discussed the implications of the struggle for political and economic emancipation in India.

"Socialism does not create any troubles. It draws your attention to the existing class struggle and having drawn your attention to it, tries to put an end to it because Socialism means classless society" added Pandit Jawaharlal.—United

Mr. Walter Home Dead

The death has occurred of Mr. Walter Home.—Reuter.

(Mr. Walter Home whose death is announced at the age of 81 was the Managing Director of the Burma Railways from 1906 to 1921).

Jean Batten At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Miss Jean Batten who is attempting a record flight to New Zealand reached Bamrauli at 9/50 and left at 10/35 this morning for Akyab.—A. P.

"KHADI, SYMBOL OF GANDHISM"

PATNA, Oct. 8.

"Khadi is the symbol of Gandhism and every true son of India should whole-heartedly take to it," observed Dr. Syed Mahmud opening this afternoon the Khadi Exhibition at Patna organised by the All-India Spinners' Association.—United Press.

LATE PT. V. N. BHATKHANDE

(Continued from Page 6)

knowledge of the art. His "Lax Sangeet," treating of the present art, giving a full account of the evolution of the art since early twelfth century A.D., is a book written by him in Sanskrit and is studied by the music-loving cultured world as an authority. It is an example of his great scholarly and creative genius. Besides the above-mentioned works of his own, he edited a number of old rare works on music both in Sanskrit and Hindi which would have disappeared in course of time in the absence of proper care and in the long run original literature on music would have been a rarity. To that extent Panditjee has rendered an invaluable service to the cause of old music literature.

General Liberal Education as a Necessary Aid to Study of Music

A liberally educated and cultured man,—a Law—graduate—he believed in the utter necessity of general liberal University education upto a particular standard as an essential aid to the study of music. Knowledge of Sanskrit and English is quite essential to the students of music who want to make a through study of the art, declared Punditjee and he advocated matriculation standard of education as the minimum test for the students of Music.

Admission of Music as University Subject

As a sequel to the attainment of his life-mission and goal of raising the value of music as an useful art culture, of raising the social status of the profession, of making the study of music a matter of compulsion ultimately making research a matter of love and utility, he got music admitted as one of the varied subjects in the University of Benares and the Indian Women's University, Poona. In a sense he is the real Regenerator of the dying art for at his instance other Universities are trying to follow the example though with very slow pace.

His Achievements

Thus Punditjee devoted the largest portion of his life to the spread of systematisation, raising of the moral tone of the art, popularisation of the art, its uplift and has set an important milestone in the path of the progress and evolution of the Art. History would record and remember his name as reverently and with pride as those of other builders of the Indian Nation.

ANOTHER SOVIET NOTE

Agenda For Non-Intervention Committee Meeting

LONDON, Oct. 8

When the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee meets in London to-morrow, they will have to discuss a further Soviet note making charges against Portugal and suggesting that an impartial committee of enquiry be sent to the Portuguese frontier and also that certain members of the Committee be appointed to supervise fulfilment of the Non-Intervention Pact.

The note says that importance of weight of evidence affords reasonable presumption that Portugal, has committed breach of the non-intervention agreement.

To-morrow's agenda includes the discussion of the two Soviet notes, Spanish complaints sent to the League and the Czechoslovak query regarding shipments of war material from non-participating countries carried in vessels belonging to the signatory powers.—Reuter.

About 3 to 4 million cocoanuts, it is understood, have been exported from Travancore since July 15. About 20 to 22 thousand cocoanuts are being exported every week.

Corporation Cannot Censure Standing Committee

NARIMAN CLARIFIES ISSUE

City Fathers Turn Down Masani's Amendment

After two hours' heated debate in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday, the vote of censure of Mr. M. R. Masani against the Standing Committee was thrown out by an overwhelming majority.

Outstanding Feature

Mr. K. F. Nariman's speech was an outstanding feature of the debate which turned the whole trend against the "Vote of Censure".

Standing Committee Wins

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee, made the final reply giving facts and figures in support of his resolution with the result that it was agreed to by a large majority.

At the outset a councillor drew attention of the Mayor to the fact that Mr. M. R. Masani had moved at first an amendment that the Corporation adhere to their opinion expressed in the resolution dated 14th August, which, was ruled out of order because it would be tantamount to coercion. Mr. Masani then moved his resolution as he had tabled before as an amendment which was allowed by the Mayor. This was not correctly reported in some of the newspapers.

The Mayor pointed out the difficulty of the press representatives in following the debate when it was conducted in inaudible tone and said he left the matter to them to correct if they wished.

CHAIRMAN'S RESOLUTION

Consideration was then resumed on the resolution of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee which he had moved at the last meeting.

That the Note, dated the 21st September 1936, prepared by the Chairman, Standing Committee on the question of restoring the House Rent Allowance of the Municipal menial staff who do not occupy rent-free quarters provided for them, etc., and the Standing Committee Resolution thereon No. 654, dated the 23rd September 1936, be recorded.

Mr. M. R. Masani had moved the following amendment:

That with reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 654, dated the 23rd September, 1936, the Corporation place on record their disapproval of the persistent refusal by the Standing Committee to give effect to the considered opinion expressed by the Corporation on four different occasions in the matter of increasing the House Rent Allowance to the Municipal menial staff and the payment to them of tram or railway fare which aimed at securing contentment and efficiency among their poor employees.

"NO CONFIDENCE"

That the Corporation further place on record that Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Mr. J. W. Rowland, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. C. P. G. Wade, who attended the meeting of the Standing Committee, held on the 23rd September 1936, and voted against carrying out the Corporation's wishes as set out in Resolution No. 325, dated the 14th August 1936, have forfeited the confidence of the Corporation.

Mr. I. S. Patel opposed the amendment and said if the vote of censure as Mr. Masani had moved was allowed to be passed, many other such motions would come up in future which would embarrass the Corporation. If they had no confidence in a particular member of the Standing Committee the best thing to do was not to re-elect him again but it was no use passing a vote of censure.

Prof. S. R. Davar explaining the view point of the Standing Committee said 28 peons from different departments of the Municipality were invited by the Standing Committee to enquire as to why they wanted house rent when the Municipality gave them free quarters and they stated extra money of the house allowance would be useful to them.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji supported the amendment and said the average rent in the city was not below Rs. 7 per month. It was no use going in to details of the private expenditure of the lower staff since they did not do so in case of their high paid officials. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved another amendment to delete the second paragraph of Mr. Masani's amendment which referred to the names of the members of the Standing Committee.

APPEAL TO MASANI

Dr. M. C. Javle, opposed both the amendments and asked if they gave free quarters to their servants, and the servants said, they would prefer staying outside and demanded house rent for the same, would they pay them extra house rent? He appealed Mr. Masani to be constructive and follow the great men who had given their best for the City by serving the Corporation.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION

Mr. K. F. Nariman at the outset urged the councillors to study the Municipal Act so that they may know what the Constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was. He was one of those who felt some time ago that the Municipal Corporation was a paramount body. This idea was dispelled by his study of the Municipal Act. There were four bodies which were independent and yet independent of each other. The first was the Municipal Commissioner, the second was the Standing Committee, the third was the Improvements Committee and the fourth the Schools Committee. At one time he used to get up in the House and say that the Municipal Corporation was the "paramount body" and the Municipal Commissioner was its servant. He soon found that, that was a wrong notion. Under the Municipal Act, the Corporation does not send a mandate to the Standing Committee but requests that body to consider the expression of opinion of the Corporation.

RECENT INSTANCES

Some time ago said Mr. Nariman there was a question of revision of rule regarding the refund of Town Duty. The only authority who could effect the revision was not the Corporation or the Standing Committee but the Municipal Commissioner under the Municipal Act. When the Commissioner was requested to do so he refused to do so. Then only a few days ago the Corporation passed a resolution to sell a plot of land at Byculla called Gold Mohur Castle property. Next day the Municipal Commissioner said he would not sell it at that price. This showed the Commissioner's independence under the Municipal Act and he asked where was Mr. Masani when the Commissioner refused to act according to the wishes of the Corporation?

HINT TO MASANI

Continuing Mr. Nariman asked the councillors to accompany him for the inspection of the Municipal chawls and compare them with any other chawls fetching Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per month rent and they would find that the Municipal chawls were much better than any private-owned chawls in the City. The grievances of the tenants of the Municipal chawls are that there was too much light and too much breeze while other private-owned chawls as dark as midnight even at noon of the day. The only thing that Mr. Masani should do is to take up the question of the Harijan's chawls and try to improve them and he would have the whole-hearted support of other councillors.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar commended the words of wisdom fallen from Mr. Nariman to Mr. Masani and expressed a hope that some day he would also take the right attitude as Mr. Nariman had taken in civic affairs.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposed the amendment and said since 1865 no such vote of censure was brought against any statutory body.

Dr. J. N. Choksy supported Mr. Masani.

CHAIRMAN'S DEFENCE

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee said that was not the first time that the Standing Committee had passed the resolution regarding house allowance to the lower staff. Two Municipal Commissioners and two Standing Committees before had adhered to that opinion and what the present Standing Committee had done was to investigate and confirm the conclusions of the previous Commissioners and Standing Committees. The Standing Committee had not the least intention to flout the recommendations of the Corporation. The present Standing Committee, however, went a step further in allowing travelling allowances to the lower staff.

At this stage closure was moved and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas's amendment was thrown out by 10 votes against 34.

Mr. Masani's amendment was then put to vote and declared lost by 8 votes against 36.

The original proposition was carried by 42 votes against 5.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

Dr. Deshmukh On Future Of His Hindu Women's Right To Property Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 8

Dr. Deshmukh has issued the following statement regarding the "Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill."

On October 5 I requested the leader of the House through the President of the Assembly to make a statement on the floor of the House as to the attitude of the Government regarding various social bills which are pending before the House and specially with regard to Hindu Women's Right to Property Bill. So far as I could see neither the Leader of the House no the Home Member were disinclined to indicate the present views of the Government on these matters, but unfortunately no objection being taken by one of the members, the answer which is sought for could not be obtained. I am, however, in a position to state authoritatively that Government is prepared so far as my Bill is concerned to agree to its being referred to Select Committee, provided it is made clear that the Bill will be limited to making provision for wife and widow in Hindu family. Although this does not quite come up to my expectations, I have decided to accept reference to Select Committee on the basis suggested by Government to avoid various complicated questions, which are likely to arise otherwise. I will now, with co-operation of all sections of House, try and have the Bill referred to Select Committee before the end of the Simla sessions of the Assembly.

SATYAGRAHA BY JOBLESS LABOURERS

C. P. Govt. Contradict Press Report

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

The press note issued by the C. P. Government to-day says:

A statement was published in "Bombay Chronicle" of 3rd September, 1936 and some other local papers that about 100 unemployed labourers encircled the house of a rich money lender at Deolgaon, Sakharsa in Mehkar taluk of Buldana district and offered Satyagraha till such time as they were given either employment or food an enquiry made by Government shows that the real facts were as follows:—In the first week of August Daulatmal Marwari of village Deolgaon Sakharsa asked 40 labourers to go to his field for work but some of 100 labourers went to his fields and in the evening demanded wages from him. He was naturally reluctant to pay the labourers, whom he had not engaged but he paid them all. On advice of local officials, the Village Panchayat of the village started road repairs and engaged nearly 100 labourers for 20 days.

On account of well-spaced rainfall received this year, the landholders have had to spend much less on weeding than in previous years and this has resulted in partial and temporary unemployment for labourers in certain areas in Berar.

ATROCITIES IN WOMEN'S COMPARTMENTS IN TRAINS

Suggestions Invited

Smti. Pramila Oke, and Smti. Tara Masharuwala, the Secretaries, Rashtriya Mahila Mandal, Akola, write:

"Almost every day a shocking news is read in papers of some atrocities or molestations of women in the women's compartment. The crimes are sometimes so heinous that immediate steps are the only remedy to stop their recurrence. The crime is punished by law of the land but the victim has everything to lose. The latest inhuman and shocking attack against an innocent girl has startled the whole womanhood and with a view to remove such incidents, the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal has decided to give its serious attention to this question and solicits suggestions from individuals and organisations. The best suggestions will be recommended to the Railway Authorities for their consideration.

We specially draw the attention to the fact that the suggestions should be made regarding (1) the special construction of railway compartments of women to ward off outside attack, and (2) the position of the railway compartment in the composition of the train, (3) some useful contrivances in the women's compartment to indicate an impending danger, (4) and the control of the railway officials on the women's compartment in a moving train. The Rashtriya Mahila Mandal earnestly requests for hearty co-operation from all quarters; and solicits the favour of suggestions being sent to us as soon as possible.

APPEAL FOR ELECTION FUND

(Continued from Page 1.)

it in the coming elections. The appeal has been confidently addressed to all classes of our people who stand for the complete freedom of our country.

"On that fundamental basis, the Congress offers a national platform to our countrymen and a united front against the forces that work for the continued domination and exploitation of India.

WHY FUNDS ARE NEEDED

"In this national campaign the Congress expects the willing cooperation and help of all, each giving his help according to his capacity. Ours is a mass organisation and it derives its strength from the mass of the people and it relies on them for support. It is also on this broad popular basis that we desire to fight the elections. The preliminary work of setting up the machinery for organising these and for setting up proper candidates on behalf of the Congress, has been completed. But we have to approach over three million voters and contest about 1,500 seats, in constituencies spread over the vast country from one end to the other.

"It is a huge task and for this purpose our organisations will require money. For the general propaganda of the Congress alone, we require large sums of money. Besides, it will be necessary to give financial help to some candidates who cannot bear their expenses, particularly those of scheduled and Backward Classes and to areas suffering from starvation and scarcity due to natural calamities or other causes. Those who are in a position to meet their expenses are expected to do so.

"To our people, therefore, we appeal to subscribe to the election fund of the Congress so that the message of Congress may reach each voter and the remotest corner of our vast country and the success of the Congress at the election be otherwise assured.

FORTNIGHT FOR COLLECTION

"We suggest for this purpose that a special fortnight be devoted to this work all over India, to the collection of funds for the election and to the broadcasting of the Congress message.

"We fix the fortnight beginning from November 1, 1936 for this purpose.

SINEWS FOR CAMPAIGN

All provincial committees should make arrangements through their subordinate Committees and otherwise, for these collections to be made on the widest scale during the first half of November. With these collections must always go the message of the Congress, of Indian freedom, of the ending of our exploitation. Thus we shall build up our campaign on the solid and enduring basis of popular support."

AMRAOTI DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Sjt. M. D. Deshpande, Secretary, Reception Committee, District Political Conference, Amraoti writes:

The Amraoti District Political Conference will be held at Amraoti on 23rd October to tackle the present Agrarian distress due to unemployment among the peasants and field labourers in the district. Mr. N. V. Gadgil will preside. Mr. Ramrao Jarudkar, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The constant rush of the peasant labourers in the District towards the District Congress Committee Office for giving them bread has necessitated the convening of the conference at such a short notice. All the workers in the District are requested to attend the Conference and to make it a success.

(Continued from column 7.)

throughout the country lay in the fact that Gandhiji's name became a household word and he was loved and respected by every one in this country. Mahatmaji was equally sincere in example and precept and he practised before he would ask others to follow what he preached. Whenever the country was faced with a crisis, Gandhiji was in the forefront ready to sacrifice his all for the sake of the people.

Mr. Ganpati Sankar Desai said as a soldier under the command of the Mahatma he would say that every teaching of Mahatma Gandhi was based on practical experience. When great personalities were born into this world, they did not come amidst a blare of trumpets. Their actions and their noble deeds and their achievements were recognised by the world sooner or later. People might have read of lives of great men, who passed away. But in their midst now lived the greatest personality of the page.

Mr. Ambalal Talakchand appealed to the people to encourage Khadi and said that given proper support, he was sure, the Khadi industry would be able to food thousands of poor people now victims of starvation.

The "Sree Gurdatt Prasanna Bal Mitra Mela" of Colaba under Mr. Gopala Pandurang Savant was in attendance throughout and performed bhajan during intervals, and after the speeches.

NON-VIOLENCE, A WORLD FORCE

Mahatma Proved Its Potency During Satyagraha Movement:

As the exponent of Non-Violence as a world force, Mahatma Gandhi stood out a unique figure in contemporary history, was the view expressed by several speakers, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the A Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee, at the Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, on Thursday, the seventh day of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presided at the meeting, observed that the creed of non-violence was bound to exert great influence on the other nations of the world, which, at present believed in organised violence as a weapon to be used in the fulfilment of their objects.

Shri Guru Dutt Prasan Bal Mitra Bhajan Mandir from Colaba was present on the occasion and performed Bhajan and sang songs in praise of Mahatma Gandhi. The singing of Master Gopal Pandurang Savant who led the party was much appreciated.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his speech said that this week, Gandhi Jayanti was observed in every village and town throughout the length and breadth of the land. Mahatma Gandhi was, he said, one of those few great personalities, whose visits to this earth were rare. Dadabhoy Naoroji taught Indians the "mantra" of Swaraj. Lokmanya Tilak breathed the spirit of freedom in the bosom of every Indian. It was Mahatma Gandhi, who brought independence within possibility of attainment in the present generation.

RE-VITALISED POLITICAL LIFE

Political life in this country was re-vitalised when Mahatma Gandhi entered the field of Indian politics. This political activity was re-kindled with the disappointment which India felt, at the broken promises of the British, as a return of the valuable services rendered by the Indian nation during the Great War, both in the shape of men and money. More than Rs. 100 crores were given as a gift to Britain by India who had spent an additional sum of 40 crores on the equipment of the army. 62,000 Indians were killed and 67,000 wounded. For these services, India got in return at the end of the Great War, a Rowlett Act, Martial Law in the Punjab and the massacre in the Jallianwalla Bagh, the betrayal of Turkey and the Khilafat wrong.

PROGRESS OF TWO DECADES

During the last 20 years, whatever progress the country had made, was entirely due to Mahatma Gandhi, more than to any other single individual.

These 20 years after the great War saw many changes several countries in the world. But what Mahatma Gandhi had done for India was unparalleled in the history of the world. Russian revolution proved that Socialism could be brought within the sphere of practicability. Gandhiji showed to the world, through the Satyagraha movement in India, that non-violence as a world force could provide a solution to many problems that confronted the world to-day and his revolution was, therefore, more important than the Russian revolution.

Mr. Brelvi was confident that India could attain her freedom through non-violence preached by Gandhiji and he hoped that Swaraj would be attained during the life time of the Mahatma.

PRINCIPLE OF NON-CO-OPERATION

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla stressed the revolutionary aspect of the Gandhian philosophy of non-violent mass action Gandhiji's teachings had revolutionised the whole nation. In a country like India movements of the type initiated by Mahatma Gandhi undoubtedly provided an incentive on each occasion, towards the nation's march on the path to freedom. But, he was of the opinion, that the most effective way of giving the Gandhian methods of political struggle, a real significance and force, was by organising the peasants and the workers, who formed the bulk of the masses of this country for, in them lay the real strength derived by the Congress fighting for national independence.

Miss Perin Nariman said that Mahatma Gandhi was one of those world figures, whose lives glorified the pages of history. But Gandhiji's name would be remembered for ever for the new philosophy and the new message, which he gave not merely to India, but to the whole world.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said that the real significance of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations, held

(Continued in Col. 5)

Thin, Rundown, Weak Nervous!

How MINERALS and FOOD IODINE Build THIN, Worn-Out, Ill, Nervous People Into Strong, Red-Blooded Men and Women.

'Vikelp' Tablets — amazing new mineral concentrate from the sea — richest source of natural FOOD IODINE and MINERALS — feeds starved glands — must build rich, red blood, rejuvenate the body, put on pounds of solid 'Stay-there' flesh, give steady nerves, and day-long energy without the use of drugs.

Thousands of even "*naturally thin*," weak, worn-out, run-down, haggard-looking men and women whose energy and strength have been sapped by over-work and worry—who are nervous, irritable, always half-sick and ailing, hardly realise that the underlying cause of their trouble is — FOOD IODINE & MINERAL STARVED GLANDS. Medical Science knows now that when the glands, particularly the Thyroid (and other tiny, hidden glands which control weight and strength) lack FOOD IODINE or any of the 12 minerals essential to health and proper body development, even the most wholesome foods fail to add weight and produce strength and energy or build up resistance against illness. (This iodine must not be confused with ordinary chemical iodine nor iodine fumes which often prove toxic.) That's why thin, ailing people often have huge appetites, *but* the food they eat only clogs up their system giving stomach disorders, poisoning the blood and body. The system MUST have ORGANIC MINERALS and FOOD IODINE and only when it gets an adequate supply can you regulate metabolism—the body's process of digesting and then converting food into firm muscle or flattering curves, renewed health, strength and energy.

"VIKELP" Tablets are made from a remarkable Pacific Ocean plant, recognised to be the world's richest source of the 12 MINERALS and FOOD IODINE *demanded* by the body—yet so sadly lacking in our ordinary daily diet. Moreover, they supply these precious substances in natural assimilable form. This re-mineralisation process stimulates the glands which produce the juices that alone enable you to digest the weight-making elements in food. Resistance is built up against malaria—faulty metabolism, constipation, gastritis, goitre, rheumatism, nervousness and systemic ailments are relieved or disappear entirely. Join the 4,000,000 people in 47 countries who are taking "VIKELP" Tablets.

Whatever you have tried before try "VIKELP" today—your own doctor will approve of this way.

Notice how it makes you feel wonderful, eat, sleep and work better—increases vitality and vigour. Watch flattering pounds appear in place of scrawny hollows.

They cost but a few annas a day to use. If your dealer cannot supply you, send Rs. 2/12 for 100 tablets or Rs. 5/- for the more economical 225 tablets size to Dpt. B/10/2 Muller&Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, BOMBAY.

HOW "VIKELP" TABLETS' PRECIOUS MINERALS INCREASE WEIGHT AND IMPROVE HEALTH

If rich supply of	Corrects
Iodine ..	Goitre, skinniness, low vitality, bad skin, faulty metabolism, nerves.
Iron ..	Anæmia, headaches, weakness.
Copper ..	Anæmia, loss of vigour.
Calcium ..	Stomach trouble, rickets, eczema, impaired teeth during pregnancy.
Phosphorus	Mental exhaustion, subnormal growth.
Magnesium	Underweight, skin diseases.
Potassium	Acidosis, bad heart, constipation.
Sodium ..	Stomach, kidney and bladder disorders, rheumatism.
Sulphur ..	Constipation, blood and liver disorders, nervousness.
Manganese	Anæmia, gout, general debility.

VIKELP HEALTH and BODY BUILDING Tablets

Indian News From Here And There

VOTE FOR CONGRESS IS VOTE FOR FREEDOM

Kamaladevi Explains Why Legislatures Must Be Captured: Appeal To Voters

(From A Correspondent.)

TINNEVELLY (By Mail.)

"Although it is our misfortune to be born as slaves, let us dream at least that we will not die as slaves," said Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya declaring open the Tinnevelly District Political Conference on the 4th instant. She observed that the Indian struggle was fundamentally against Imperialism.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Referring to the New Constitution Srimathi Kamaladevi said that to a poverty-stricken country like India, politics was not a matter of mere academic interest but a matter of life and death. The only standard by which any administration should be judged was the one in which the average Indian peasant lived a decent, contented and peaceful life. The Indian peasant was the producer of India's wealth. How could a country prosper if the producers of the wealth of a country starve? Whether British Imperialism ruled or Indian Capitalism ruled it mattered little the only question was whether the poverty of the Indian ryots would go.

MASS ORGANISATION.

So it was the masses who would have to carry on the struggle and win their as well as their country's liberation. That was why emphasis was laid on the organisation of the Indian masses. These organisations had to be built up on the basis of their economic grievances. It was out of their day to day struggle they had to create the greater struggle of the country. Thus a closer link had to be made between their economic struggle and the political struggle. It is by this means alone that the Indian National Congress could become the political organisation of the country. The Indian National Congress enjoyed its unique position and privilege because it embodied the struggle of the Indian masses.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections by themselves had little meaning because the legislatures under the New Constitution were utterly useless. But they entered this field just as they entered any other field of fight. It was only one more weapon against Imperialism. It was not a question of who the candidate was or what his qualifications were but a question of the Congress versus the Government. It was immaterial to which caste or community he might belong while all of them were slaves. Every vote for candidate standing on Congress ticket was a vote for the Congress. Every vote for the Congress was a vote for India's freedom. The Congress was not promising the country anything by these legislatures. The Congress had said clearly that until India got freedom it is impossible to introduce any reforms. All that the Congress promised was freedom if its hands were strengthened. So, she emphasized, it was the duty of every man to strengthen an organisation which was fighting for the masses

Among others resolutions opining that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should be the President of the Congress for one more year as the time of his present presidentship was too short; appealing to the public to vote only for Congress candidates at the coming elections for the legislatures, opining that the land tax should be reduced to half the present rate, and that debts of rural population should be reduced and that Government should lend money at 3 per cent. were passed.

A resolution advocating acceptance of offices was ruled out of order as the All-India Congress Committee had postponed decision on the question.

CONCILIATION BOARD MEETS

Owners Reject Proposal For Truce

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Oct. 6.

The Board of Conciliation consisting of Rai Saheb Triloki Nath the chairman, Seth Ghisulal Jajodia, the Labour representative and Pundit Naurang Rai of the local Millowners' Association recently appointed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara to inquire into the grievances of the local textile workers made, its first sitting here yesterday.

In the beginning attempts were made to make the strikers resume work pending the inquiry.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Bar-at-Law, who appeared on behalf of the labourers, submitted the following formula which speaks for itself.

"It has been agreed upon between the parties, the representatives of labourers and the millowners that the mill-hands will resume work from to-morrow on the assurances from the millowners that all the mill-hands who worked in the mills previous to the present strike will be allowed to join and no worker will be victimised for past activities and the labourers will not be punished for giving evidence in the inquiry.

"As to the wages they will be paid on account while the inquiry continues and the final settlement will be made at the rate fixed by the Board."

Proposal Rejected

The equitability of the proposal was too transparent to need any comment. Yet it was not acceptable to the party who is unfortunately still bent upon exacting surrender from the strikers.

Mr. Nurie then submitted the statement of the labour grievances and Mr. K. L. Verma, a prominent local vakil and Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, General Secretary, Beawar Labour Union, were further nominated to represent the labourers' cause before the Board.

In the evening a huge public meeting of the labourers was addressed by labour leaders who exhorted them to be peaceful and forebear the pangs of famine and starvation with the fortitude and courage.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND ILLEGAL"

Congressman's View Of Dist. Board President's Ruling

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Oct. 5.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukaddum, the Congress leader of Panch Mahals and member of the Panch Mahals, District Local Board has sent a memorial to the minister in charge of Local Self-Government of Bombay Presidency stating forth the "unconstitutional and illegal" proceedure adopted by the president of the District Local Board.

The memorial contains some resolutions of the D. L. Board and the rulings of the President, and has sought to prove this president's alleged objectionable attitude, unlawful rulings in the administration of the Panch Mahals District Local Board.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF HOUSEMAID

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The Crime Branch of the Madras City Police filed yesterday, a charge sheet before, Abbas Ali, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, against. T. Subbarao Nayudu, Income Tax Officer for an offence under section 307 I.P.C. (attempt to commit murder).

It is stated in the charge sheet that on the morning of Oct. 2, Subba Rao Nayudu, in the course of a quarrel with his housemaid named Ammayyee Ammal, over arrears of pay, took a revolver and shot her in leg.

The accused has been enlarged on bail pending the hearing of the case.

GANDHI WEEK AT BARODA

More Facilities For Harijans In City

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 3.

Gandhi Week celebrations have commenced here from yesterday. Khadi hundies are being briskly sold. There will be the Charka competition to-morrow. The celebrations conclude on October 12.

The Baroda Students' League has arranged a comprehensive programme of study classes from 8th November to 23rd November during which students would be taught. (1) Village uplift, (2) Harijan uplift, (3) Economics, (4) Baroda State Constitution. (5) Gandhism, (6) principles of socialism, etc., etc.

The Harijans of Baroda City Municipality have received sympathetic consideration from the authorities regarding their demands. Harijan women would be given full pay of one month during pregnancy, half-working days on Sundays and other holidays, proper facilities for bathing and washing, etc., etc.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN BROACH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, October 6.

Gandhi Jayanti Week opened here on Friday last manifesting the unbounded love of Broach for Mahatmaji. Prabhat Ferris paraded the streets of the city and the flag salutation ceremony was performed at Jawahar Bazar. In the evening local Congressmen addressed the meeting of the citizens. Speakers laid great stress on the virtues of Mahatmaji.

JHABUA DAY.

Last night a special meeting of the Wadapada Young Men's Association was held in order to observe the Jhabua Day. Saiyad Asadali, M. Doctor presided. Various resolution passed at the meeting protesting against the treatment of the undertrial prisoners, and appealing the Paramount power to intervene in the matter.

BARODA SCHEME TO EDUCATE OFFICIALS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 8.

The Government of Baroda, it seems, has launched a constructive scheme to educate the officials of the state in various departments, by inviting experts of particular lines to deliver lectures and to conduct classes in the respective spheres.

An Auditors' Class is in progress, while Mr. K. K. Desai of Bombay Co-operative Department, is delivering lectures. Besides this, persons interested in Co-operative movement of the State, like Prof. Kamdar, Mr. R. R. Pawar, Dr. Jyotendra Mehta and others, are also invited to give their views on various aspects of Co-operation.

Mr. Chakravarti, the budget expert of the Indian Government, is here for a short period to advise the State on the budget system. He is also delivering lectures on various aspects of budget and its intricacies.

It may be suggested here that, if such activities are ushered in public utility departments like Commerce, Agriculture, etc., the officers-in-charge will be much benefited and they will be more active in furthering the welfare of the State and its subjects.

Physical Training Made Compulsory In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

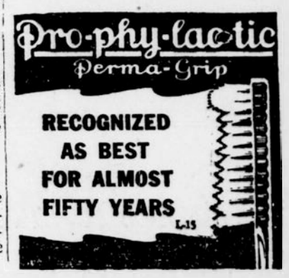
BARODA, October 8.

The Baroda Government has ordered, in introduction of compulsory physical training in the State and for the present as an experimental measure which was to be applied to the Baroda City, the Educational Commissioner, Mr. Bhate, therefore, convened a meeting of teachers and discussed ways and means for imparting physical training in Baroda.

It is understood that a special branch under the supervision of Educational Commissioner will be opened.

A report has been received that two Sikh brothers were killed and others received serious injuries as a result of a fight between two sections of Sikh jats of village Dagaich, police station Manawa.

It is likely that Mahatma Gandhi will visit the Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association in March 1937, in a village near Belganur.



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But cod liver oil, in its plain form, is too difficult for the weakened system to digest effectively: many patients cannot take it. That is why SCOTT'S Emulsion is so particularly valuable. Prepared by an exclusive process which preserves the full vitamin potency of the oil, SCOTT'S Emulsion is palatable and easily digested by anyone. And because it contains, in addition, the tonic hypophosphites of lime and soda, it has been found to be *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion —

- *is 3 times more effective than plain cod liver oil*
- *builds sturdy flesh and bone*
- *strengthens the nerves*
- *enriches the blood*
- *helps you fight infection*

Builds up Resistance, too

SCOTT'S Emulsion not only restores normal health and strength after illness: it is a most valuable tonic to take whenever you are in the least run-down, or when illness is prevalent, because it definitely increases your resistance to infection — helps you to *fight* invading germs. For enriching the blood, strengthening the nerves and toning up the system generally, SCOTT'S Emulsion has been recommended by doctors for more than sixty years.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

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The soap is perfumed with very delicious scent which is sure to be liked very much especially by all women and children.

GODREJ HOUSEHOLD TOILET SOAP is the only soap that is specially designed to cater to the household needs in every part of India.

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Messrs. Godrej Soaps Ltd., have also placed in the market VEGETABLE SHAVING CUP SOAP. Unlike most of the Shaving Cup Soaps it is made entirely out of vegetable oils. It is perfumed with costliest Lavendar Scent and contains disinfecting properties which ward of the risks of getting "Barber's Itch."

TRY A CAKE TO-DAY
PRICE ANNAS 2 per CAKE

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are specially made by GODREJ process and contains costly ingredients as Benzoine, Oil of Nutmeg and Oil of Clove which were known to scientists all over the world as beneficial to human skin.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Night Landing Arrangements Completed At Allahabad

Testing Of Light System Carried Out In Presence Of Journalists

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail)

Arrangements for night landing are almost complete at Bamrauli Aerodrome and the testing of the light system was carried out without a hitch recently by Mr. S. M. Ally, the aerodrome officer in the presence of a number of press representatives.

The landing Floodlight is based on new principles and is a considerable advance on previous types. It fulfils all the requirements for the ideal landing which may be summarised as follows:—

It should illuminate the whole of the landing area with even high intensity lighting.

For economy in running costs the energy consumption should not be excessive while a high proportion of the light must be efficiently utilised.

Safety for pilots must be assured, and the failure of one lamp must not extinguish the light or greatly reduce it.

The verticae beam divergence should be very small because any light that goes upwards is not only wasted but may be dangerous by dazzling the pilot or by causing a poorly discernible landing surface on misty night.

ADJUSTABLE FLOODLIGHT

The Floodlight should be capable of operation from existing electricty supplies.

It should be possible to focus easily during daylight.

The floodlight should be readily adjustable for varying contours of the aerodrome.

In order to reduce black shadows the light should come from more than one source.

The floodlight must stand up to all sorts of weather conditions without constant cleaning and adjustment.

It must be capable of starting up immediately at full power.

The various parts must be easily replaceable.

CONSTRUCTED IN THREE TIERS

It is constructed in three tiers, mounted on a steel framework, each containing three 1,000 watt Horizon types tubular projector lamps. The lamps are placed horizontally and have their filaments at the line foci of reflectors. As the floodlight is split up into three sections it may be connected to an ordinary 3 phase supply and forms a balanced load of only 3 kw. per phase, thus effecting a large saving in cable and switchgear costs. The employment of 9 lamps and reffectors means safety in operation, for should a lamp fail, the light is only cut down by one ninth. The use of nine small lamps rather than one large one has the further advantage that the floodlight may be switched at full power straight on to the line without the necessity of resistances or other current limiting devices. Separactly switches, provided for each lamp, enable the power to be varied in steps of 1 kw. from 0 to 9 kilowatts. A line filament runs the length of the bulb and special spring supports are incorporated so that the lamp withstands jolting over the aerodrome when the floodlight is used as a mobile unit.

REFLECTORS

The reflectors are made of silvered glass and are of parabolic contour. The employment of a line filament in combination with this type of reflector allows a very short focal length to be used although the vertical beam divergence is extremely small. This result in a large gain in efficiency as a greater angle of light flux from the lamp is usefully employed than in previous types of floodlights.

Focussing may be done in daylight. Each lamp may be moved in all directions relative to its reflector by means of hand screws. A focussing device is provided consisting of a metal frame having these wires stretched across it. This is placed in front of the lamp and the latter is adjusted until the images, seen in the mirror, of the filament and wires coincide. The operation is a simple one and very accurate focussing is obtained. Lights baffles are fitted which prevent the direct light from the lamps causing glare in the upper hemisphere.

HEAT-PROOF

The reflectors, lamps, switches and wiring are totally enclosed. A hinder door with screw fixings and glazed with heat resisting glass is fitted in front on each lamp. Metal doors at the back of the floodlight provide access to the switches. Total enclosure is an important advantage as it prevents the ingress of dust sand, flies etc., and the frequency of necessary cleaning is much less than with ventilated floodlights.

Each row of three reflectors is mounted in bearings and may be tilted and fixed at any angle. It is thus possible to set each row for the best distribution of light for a particular aerodrome; this feature is especially useful where the landing ground is not quite level. All three rows may also be tilted simultaneously by means of worm sector gearing operated by a hand wheel.

TURNABLE ROLLERS.

The floodlight is mounted on a cast turnable on rollers fitted with lamps for locking in any position.

The floodlight produces a wide horizontal spread of light through about 170 degrees, the maximum, beam candles being approximately 1,200,000, while the vertical divergence of the beam is very small. The isolux curve of equal illumination on a vertical plane is roughly square in shape, and the isolux line of .15 foot-candles encloses an area of about 7,700,000 sq. feet, this being the area on which landings may be made with really good illumination. The distance from the floodlight to the furthest part of the .15 foot-candle isolux line is over 2,800 ft. and the whole of this distance is well lighted for landings. As the light-emitting surface of the floodlight are comparatively large, the possibility of deceptive black shadows is much less than with floodlights having a single light source.

Besides floodlights, the aerodrome is also provided with a revolving veacon, which will be visible to pilots from a distance of about 45 to 50 miles, and obstruction lights. A number of red lamps mark the boundry of the aerodrome while green lamps have been installed to show the direction in which the 'planes should land.—A. P.

THERE GOES THE GLIDER!

A great achievement in glider-flying was recorded in Germany recently, when Kurt Schmidt, well-known airman, covered 250 killometres in his glider "Atlanta." Above is seen the "Atlanta" leaving the ground.

TRAGIC REMINDER

The damaged remains of the aeroplane in which Captain Campbell Black, one of world's greatest aviators, lost his life when the 'plane collided with another machine while taxi-ing

Japan To Produce Cars For The Japanese

Government To Encourage National Industry And To Restrict Imports

The Japanese Government has assumed a domination of that country's automobile industry unparalleled anywhere in the world. This is revealed in a translation of "Law No. 33," governing the automobile manufacturing industry, recently passed in Japan. The object of this legislation are to build up a wholly Japanese motor industry, restrict the operations of foreign interests and strengthen the national defense, writes William Ulman in "The New York Times".

Japan to-day has about 135,000 automobiles, the bulk of which have been supplied by the general Motors and Ford plants at Yokohama and Osaka. The government wants to add 300,000 over a ten-year period, but it also wants these cars to be product of a Japanese-owned industry. However, original restrictions proposed for foreign manufacturers have been relaxed somewhat in the revised law recently sanctioned and gazetted by Tokyo.

Excerpts from the translation of the new law show the detail with which the Imperial Government is determined to control development of motor self-sufficiency in Japan. Already the rapid expansion of the use of motor cars there has caused marked growth of the manufacture of automobile parts and accessories. The industry still is rather limited, but it is evident that it is about to be perfected from a technical standpoint.

GOVERNMENT LICENCES

One of the first provisions of the new law is that any person wishing to engage in the manufacture of automobiles must obtain a licence from the Government. These licenses will be granted only upon careful examination by the government of demand and supply conditions. Persons qualified to receive licences shall be those forming joint stock companies organized under Japanese law, of which more than one-half of the stockholders, more than one-half of the directors, more than one-half of the capital and more than one-half of the voting rights will be Japanese or juridical persons organized under Japanese law. This is designed to keep all control in Japanese hands.

To encourage the establishment of all-Japanese automobile manufacturing plants, all licensed companies are exempted from payment of their income and business profit taxes during the year of licensing and for five years thereafter.

NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

That the government is intent upon allowing no foreign interference with the development of a Japanese automobile industry is disclosed in a section of the law providing that, if it is feared that importation of automobiles or parts will have an adverse effect upon Japanese plants, the government may restrict, for a fixed period, the importation of cars or parts. Furthermore, the law provides that "if it is feared that the prices of automobiles will be lowered and the establishment of the industry interfered with, due to the importation of automobiles or parts, the government, after submitting the matter to consideration of the Tariff Investigating Commission, may issue orders providing for the levying of import duties, for fixed period, on such automobiles or parts up to 50 per cent of the value of those imports, in addition to the import duty thereon specified in the tariff table annexed to the Import Tariff Law."

The law stipulates that Japanese companies shall plan their business programmes to comply with government orders and shall obtain the sanction of the government for any alterations in programmes. In addition, the government may order any automobile manufacturing company to alter business programme if that is deemed necessary for the welfare of the industry or the nation.

FIXED PRICES

Government price-fixing is also provided for, in this language:

"When it deemed necessary for reasons of public interests, the government may order an automobile manufacturing company to alter the sale price and terms of sale of automobiles of parts or may issue orders on necessary matters with a view to adjusting the demand and supply of automobiles and parts."

The date of enforcement of the law shall be determined by imperial ordinance, but those engaged in the industry are allowed three months' "breathing period" in which to confirm to its provisions. Through this provision it is expected American companies operating in Japan will have time in which to adjust their production programmes to the new order.

It has been estimated that the Ford and General Motors assembly plants in Japan have been supplying that country with as high as 90 per cent of its annual purchases. In addition, there has been a growing volume of exports to Japan from the United States. Last year 9,935 passenger cars and chassis, valued at dol. 4,816,544, and 8,872 trucks, buses and chassis, valued at dol 2,333,863 were shipped. In addition some dol. 9,000,000 worth of engines, parts for assembly, accessories and service appliances were exported to Japan. This was more than double the volume of four years ago and a marked increase over 1934.

SAFE DRIVING VI

How To Economise On Petrol And Other Expense Items?

Pell-Mell Driving And Knocking-About-Town Cost A Lot Of Money

Economy in the operation of a motor car is made up of a good many things, but the one we all think about the most is petrol economy. The petrol pumps see to it that we are kept reminded of that.

Of course, there is a temptation to think that our petrol bills are going to be in direct proportion to the size and horsepower of our cars, and to a certain extent that is true. But it is equally true that there are some things we can do to keep our petrol bills under control. Under given conditions, every car has certain rates of speed at which it uses petrol most efficiently—and also rates at which it consumes an excessive amount of petrol. Sir Malcolm Campbell, in order to get enough horsepower for his world-record speed, had to be content with a fraction of a mile per gallon—and you have to pay extra, too, to get high speeds, no matter what kind of car you drive. There have been a good many tests made under all kinds of conditions and they point to the fact that cars get their best petrol mileage at steady, consistent, moderate speeds. Moreover, experienced drivers often remark, and tests prove it, that with all the stops you have to make for lights and traffic in the city—and for towns, villages and intersections in the country—moderate speed usually gets you there just about as quickly anyway, and it certainly gives you the greatest comfort and safety.

HOW DO YOU START YOUR CAR?

But getting back to economy, the very way we start our cars has a lot to do with how much petrol we use. There's an old, basic law of nature which tells us that physical things are stubborn. They don't want to move, when they are standing still, and the bigger and heavier they are the more they resist getting into motion. And the harder they are to stop. If we try to hurry them to use extra power to do it, and extra power, in the case of motor cars, means extra petrol. So, experienced drivers have found that it usually doesn't pay to go roaring into the first gear, rushing into second, and swooping into high, with the accelerator pushed right down to the floor boards. Of course, there are times when you want extra fast pickup and that's what the engineers gave it to us for. But it uses up extra petrol because it uses extra power. So it doesn't pay to use it when you don't need it. A car wants to get going just so fast, and if you force it you have to pay. And another thing about pell-mell driving is that it often stores up a lot more moment m than you get a chance to use. When you get up momentum in a car you see petrol to get it, and when you shove on the brakes and bring your car to a sudden stop, what do you do? Why, you throw away the power you have stored up in the form of momentum, which is just the same as saying that you throw away the petrol you used to create it.

PETROL EXPENSE.

Rushing up to stops is hard on one's pocket, and incidentally, hard on brakes, too.

Some petrol is used up in all stopping and that, of course, is one of the reasons why we don't get such good mileage in city driving as we do in long runs. The constant stopping wastes our petrol; running our engines while waiting for lights to change wastes some more; and then we have to use an extra amount to get started again.

Of course, if we had time to really cover the whole subject of operating economy, we would have to talk about a good many other things besides petrol. For example, there's a lot to say about tyres,—keeping them properly inflated, avoiding bumping into and scraping curbs, and several other details that keep them safer and make them last longer.

We would certainly have to say something about lubrication, though it sums up pretty well in the old saying that "oil and grease costs less than machinery".

Then, too, there are certain kinds of precautionary service that we all ought to think of as the ounce of prevention that is worth a pound of cure.

But we can all save a good deal more than we realise on petrol alone, and when we think over some of the things we've talked about, it brings up this thought—you really don't use petrol by the mile at all! You use it by the foot!

(Contributed by General Motors)

A fleet of Chevrolet Cars that was placed at the disposal of the South African Delegation on their arrival in India.

Rodofen

Scientific Dental Cream

That Ensures

A Set of Sparkling Teeth.
A Strong and Healthy Gum.
A Germ-Free Mouth.

First and Foremost of its Kind in India.

Give a Trial and be Convinced.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA.

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BRANCHES BEZWADA. BOMBAY. CALICUT. CANNANORE. COIMBATORE.

BRANCHES MADURA. POLLACHI. TELLICHERRY. TIRUPPUR. TRIPLICANE.

Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on daily balances

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Germolene

Aseptic Ointment

HEALS ALL SKIN TROUBLE

ECZEMA soon disappears before the power of Germolene, leaving the skin clear and healthy.

SUFFER nomore from that frightful Skin Disease ... do not continue to be a victim of that awful Ulcer ... or that terrible Open Wound. Experience NOW—TO-DAY—how Germolene Heals the Skin! PROVE the remarkable powers of this great Skin Healer! The instant it is applied, Germolene soothes and commences its great healing process! Germ infections are defeated, all unhealthy matter is *drawn out* of the skin, inflammation begins to subside and in a very short time, you can SEE the wonderful change that is taking place. Whatever is wrong with *YOUR* SKIN, start using Germolene NOW ! It quickly conquers—

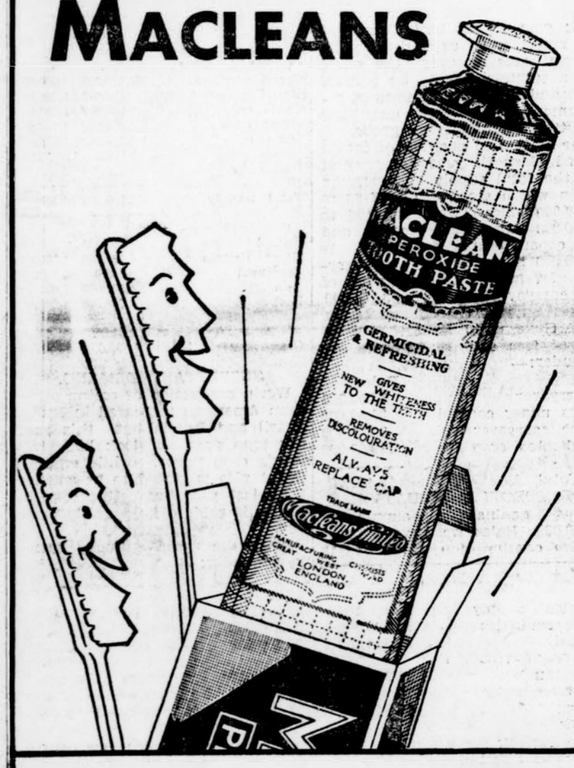
Even the most frightful Ulcer succumbs to Germolene, which brings relief and quickly heals.

SORES	DHOBI ITCH
BAD LEGS	ABSCESSES
PIMPLES	CUTS
INSECT BITES	ECZEMA
IMPETIGO	RINGWORM
BOILS	SUNBURN
ITCH	PRICKLY HEAT
WOUNDS	SCALDS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS & STORES

Watch for the BLUE SEAL on Every Package

Ah! The New GIANT MACLEANS



Have you seen the new Giant Macleans? It's too big a thing to miss! Now you can buy your favourite Toothpaste with greater economy, for the Giant Macleans gives you even bigger value than the smaller tubes. And it has the same important features—exclusive to Macleans—the pure white non-metallic nozzle and cap, which make the toothpaste come out perfectly fresh and clean from the first squeeze to the last. No wonder the new Giant Macleans is so popular.

AND it's got the pure white nozzle and cap exclusive to MACLEANS

MACLEANS PEROXIDE TOOTH PASTE

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

641

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA

use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30.000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France)

DEVALUATION OF FRANC—AND AFTER

(Continued from page 6.)

the bloc of a million pounds thrown on the New York market by the Soviet Government that afternoon. In the ordinary way of business, when London and New York are both open, a sum of a million pounds would not disturb the market. Ten times that amount would be required. However, the leading anti-Red Sunday newspapers without pausing for a moment to reflect on the Russian deal proclaimed to their readers that Russia had attempted to ruin Great Britain by running down the price of the pound. The "Sunday Dispatch" in a six column front page streamer announced "Reds Attack Savings of the British Workers", "Tried to Send the £ Down." And Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express" screamed "Sensational Money War Move:', "Attempt To Rock the Pound by Soviet State Bank." "Russia Throws £1,000,000 on U.S. Market to shake the pound." The comic part of the Sunday affair was the lecture given to Mr. Morgenthau by the "Daily Mail" which shares the stable with Rothermere's Sunday paper. And the "Evening Standard" (Beaverbrook's afternoon newspaper) explained that on a big commercial day, and especially at this time of the year when Britain has heavy commitments for grain, five or six millions sterling can be absorbed without difficulty. The normal turnover, on such a day, would run from ten to twenty millions sterling. But when London is closed, New York is a very sensitive market, and the offer of £1 million would temporarily affect the Exchange.

The "Evening Standard" has atoned for the sin of its Sunday contemporary by assuring its readers that the Russians had no intention of depressing the pound. And if they had it would have been a help, not a hindrance, to Britain, for her export markets depend on the pound being kept down. The truth is that the Russians, who are large dealers in sterling and dollars for their commercial needs, realised that as a result of the collapse of the gold currencies the dollar would go stronger. They, therefore, decided to get rid of some of their sterling. Had the deal been done by a private bank instead of the Soviet State Bank there would have been no sensationalism. Obviously Mr. Morgenthau got excited (as it is explained by his supporters) since he wanted a dramatic announcement of a Soviet plot to assure the American public that President Roosevelt is not on friendly terms with the Bolsheviks as declared by Mr. William Hearst.

Dollar-Sterling Tussle

However, the great "Russian attack" on sterling brings out into the open a very intense and bitter struggle that is going on behind the scenes between the American and British Treasuries. The "Times" supported the Russian sale of sterling as being not only "businesslike", "correct" but as being of great support and assistance to sterling. The story of the fight is that America is trying its hardest to over-value the pound in terms of the dollar, while the British are trying to depress its value in dollars. The reason for this is the fight between America and Britain to capture the South American markets. British financiers claim that America was winning this battle and there was jubilation in the British commercial circles when the U.S.S.R. in the course of business sold sterling for dollars.

Mr. Morgenthau, who is the prime mover in trying to over-value the pound, was furious at this sale and promptly brought the Exchange Equalisation Fund into operation to maintain the pound at its over value. This was an unprecedented thing to do, and to cover it up he invented the story of the attack on the pound and how he was saving it. In actuality he is sterling's most bitter enemy. So that according to British finance the U.S.S.R. were helping the pound, while Mr. Morgenthau was attacking it. And the British Sunday Press headed by Lord Rothermere fell for it.

Commenting on the performance of anti-Red newspapers, the "News Chronicle" says that there are only two possible reasons for rubbish of this sort being written. Either the people who wrote it had not the slightest idea in the world what they were writing about or else they are so blinded by their own obsessions that every item of news has to be distorted to fit the opinion they want to impress on their readers. In either case they are a danger to the public.

Baldwin's Plans

By the speech of M. Litvinoff at Geneva on Monday it is now clear that any lingering chance of a profitable Locarno conference this year has vanished. Avoiding the word "Germany" the Russian Foreign Secretary, without leaving anybody in doubt as to whom he was referring, delivered a scathing attack on a technically "friendly" State, such as has not been heard before in the League. And simultaneously, obviously as a calculated counter-stroke, the German radio stations were rebroadcasting Hitler's Nuremberg speeches. In such an atmosphere, Locarno negotiations are clearly impossible, unless Great Britain and France were to assist Hitler's evident desire to make a deal in the West without even attempting a settlement in the East. Of that there is not the slightest possibility.

In the next three days, the Conservatives and the Socialists will hold their respective party conferences at Margate and Edinburgh. It is up to Mr. Baldwin, through Mr. Neville Chamberlain to set at rest the many rumours about his own future. The "Spectator" for instance, in its last week's issue has contended that present doubts about his (Prime Minister's) future are a source of weakness to the Government and are calculated to "throw an air of the provisional over all its operations." Mr. Baldwin at least should, therefore, tell the Conservative conference what his plans are. For, it is inconceivable that he can leave the conference entirely in the dark about his future, though it must be admitted he has never acknowledged any dependence upon the conference and has once or twice rather brusquely asserted his independence of it. At Bristol, it will be remembered, when the India controversy raged, he told them almost in so many words: "I am leader and keeper of the Tory doctrine, and what I say is in accordance with the doctrine, so is the India Bill."

Labour Conference

Labour is to meet at Edinburgh to-morrow and the day after. On the eve of the Conference, Mr. Herbert Morrison has called attention to the very strange coincidence that the National Government this last year or two makes collective security, peace and democratic speeches just prior to the Labour Party Conference. But to correct Mr. Morrison, this is not a coincidence. It is a part of the planned strategy of the Government and the tragedy of it is that the Labour Party allows it to get an echo. Last year, the "Daily Herald" sang ecstatically about Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at Geneva, as "The Voice of Britain.'" This year it nearly falls over itself praising the speech of that White Knight, Mr. Anthony Eden at Geneva. But the Labour leaders forget that after the Labour Party conference, the "democratic and collective security" gramophone record is put safely by, and the real, authentic, 18-carat imperialist, pro-capitalist and pro-Fascist voice of the National Government is heard.

Mr. Morrison, however, is getting suspicious. "I have a feeling", he says in the Glasgow "Forward", "that this praise of democracy by prominent Conservatives is for the benefit of the Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh. The Government and their newspapers are very anxious to mobilise Labour behind the Government on its policy in respect of armaments, but also in respect of lack of policy in regard to foreign affairs." One could argue with Mr. Morrison about this alleged "lack of foreign policy", but the point he makes as to the insidious attempt to rope Labour in behind the Government armaments is perfectly sound. The Government will go to great lengths in order to commit Labour to rearmament. Were it to succeed in this, as it appears to, it would mean the abandonment of any hope of a Labour Government. It would mean a permanent Labour Opposition, and it would mean the throwing overboard of every principle and ideal that Labour has.

The many resolutions on the Labour Party conference agenda on the need for a more democratic constitution reflect a pretty wide dissatisfaction with the present one. The dissatisfaction has existed for a long time, of course, but now it is becoming more articulate. Whether it is becoming proportionately more dangerous Edinburgh will show. The present constitution is criticised from more than one standpoint, but a grievance common to nearly all the critics is the trade union domination of the executive. A manifesto issued by the Home Counties' Labour Association attacks the present Constitution not only as undemocratic but as harmful, because it divorces the local organisations from all effective contacts with the Central Executive. Only "a servile Socialist rank and file", says the manifesto, "could continue to accept such a state of things, a state of things, moreover, which must in the end bring disaster to the Socialist movement."

HIGH COURTS AND LEGISLATURES

Disallowed Assembly Questions

The following questions by Mr. Sri Prakasa have been disallowed by the President of the Legislative Assembly:

1. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks of the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court to the effect that for the maintenance of the dignity and independence of the High Court, he would refuse to supply to Government information asked for by Members of Legislatures pertaining to any department of the High Court?

(b) Does Government concede to the High Courts the right to refuse information about appointments and salaries even on its administrative side?

(c) Who pays High Court Judges and bears the burden of the expenditure on the High Courts?

(d) In view of the Chief Justice's remark quoted above, will Government refuse to bring bills before the legislature to validate acts of High Courts when they have gone beyond their jurisdiction and also to introduce measures by which High Courts may be made self-contained bodies in the matter of their expenditure so that the general tax-payer might be exempted from the burden?

(e) If that is not practicable, will Government inform the High Court concerned that it cannot give it the independence claimed in the matter of supplying information; and in case of an unsatisfactory reply to stop all expenditures on behalf of such departments about which the High Court refuses to supply information when asked?

TABOO ON CURRENCY QUESTIO

The following short-notice question has not been accepted by the Government Member concerned:

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the depreciation of currencies in several European countries recently;

(b) Whether they have examined the motives behind this depreciation;

(c) Whether they propose to take similar steps; and

(d) If not, why not?—United Press.

PLANE SET ON FIRE

Official Version Of Hardwar Incident

NEW DELHI, Oct 5

A statement issued by the Managing Director of the Himalayan Airways Ltd. says:—

"On the morning of Oct. 1, somebody set fire to the aeroplane, "OTAFO" air speed ferry parked in the Company's hangar at Hardwar. It is stated there was some friction between the "chaukidar" and cultivators owing to tresspassing of cattle, cart. etc., through the landing ground. The total loss is estimated at about Rs. 60,000. The 'plane, however, has been covered by insurance. The police are investigating."

FACES FIRST.

To begin with, if you have neglected your complexion and allowed old Father Time to have his own way you deserve to be a back number! You can shed those ageing wrinkles and that unbecoming sallowness, restore your middle-aged skin to youthful loveliness. All you want is a ten day treatment with Mercolized Wax. Get an ounce or two from your chemist and smooth a little of this wonderful oxygenated wax over face and neck nightly. While you sleep it absorbs the ageing outer tissue with its disfiguring blemishes, revealing in its place a fresh, flawless complexion that is now concealed beneath the accumulations of sluggish pores. Your mirror's verdict will delight you.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

Creates Bodily Vigour & Mental Alertness

IN the leading athletic contests throughout the world, and in many outstanding feats of endurance, "Ovaltine" has played an all-important part. It has provided the reserves of vitality and stamina which are essential to success.

And to countless thousands of people in every walk of life "Ovaltine" brings the assurance of robust good health. The reason is not far to seek. "Ovaltine" provides that complete and perfect nourishment which is the surest foundation of a healthy body and an alert mind.

Prepared from Nature's richest tonic foods, "Ovaltine" combines the vitalizing and energy-giving properties of ripe barley malt and creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. "Ovaltine" supplies all the vital nourishment required to maintain strength and energy.

You will find in "Ovaltine" the best means for maintaining vigorous health, *but remember that "Ovaltine" is widely imitated. Such imitations contain cheap ingredients such as household sugar to give them bulk and to lower their price, whereas "Ovaltine" is 100 per cent. pure concentrated nourishment. It contains no household sugar—no starch—no chocolate. Always insist upon genuine "Ovaltine" and avoid substitutes. Remember, there is only One "Ovaltine"—there is nothing "just as good."*

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay and Madras.

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

OE/187

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Gold Firm But Silver And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, October 8

On Thursday cross rates ruled quiet.

TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened easy on pre-bureau liquidation but after tht release of Bureau figures prices rose sharply on heavy trade buying and covering. The closing tone was however quiet.

GOLD FIRM

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady. Other commodities were firm.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with very little doing. Giltedged securities were quiet but kept steady.

BUREAU REPORT SLIGHTLY BEARISH

The Bureau report was slightly bearish but prices took an upward trend on heavy trade buying and short covering. Prices reacted towards the close.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Oct 8

Previous closing	11.89
To-day's opening	11.85
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.87
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Oct 8

Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.60
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.66
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 217-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 8

Cotton showed some easiness on pre-bureau liquidation influenced by the expectations of a bearish report with business somewhat restricted pending the release of bureau figures.

After the publication of the report prices rose sharply on trade buying and covering with the rise later attracting hedging which caused recession subsequently.

Operations in March began at 11.85 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and pre-bureau liquidation but after the Bureau report the market became active on trade buying and covering with March sharply rising to 12.10 but this level attracted hedging resulting in March to 12.00 with a steady undertone.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.87 with a decline of 2 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.88/11.86) 11.82/11.81
December (11.84/11.83) 11.81/11.81
January (11.88/11.87) 11.86/11.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.61) 6.63
American December (6.58) 6.60
Egyptian October (10.37) 10.36
Egyptian November (10.37) 10.36

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 8

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 215-8 and Rs. 219-12 at night. The rate at 11-30 p.m. was Rs. 219 with New York futures about 12 points up. There were quick changes after the publication of the Bureau figures.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 8

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£202 buyers £202 1/4 sellers. Steady) £202 1/2 buyers £202 3/4 sellers. Steadiest

Lead (£18 buyers £18 1/16 sellers. Easy) £18 1/16 buyers £18 1/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £44 3/4) £44 3/8 to £44 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castoraeed Bombay Oct-Nov £12 7/8 sellers) £13 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Oct Nov (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 5/16 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-8-) 2-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

New Crop October November (£17 1/16 paid and value) £17 1/8 paid and buyers

Dunlop October (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning October (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and value) 7 13/16 paid and buyers

Forward January March (7 15/16 paid and value) 7 15/16 paid and value

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 8

Previous closing	4.89 7/16
To-day's opening	4.89 3/4
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.89 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 8

Previous closing	4.89 1/2
To-day's opening	4.89 3/8
To-day's closing	4.89 5/8
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 8

Previous closing	105.84
To-day's opening	104.84
To-day's closing	104.81
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89 3/8 and then fell to 4.88 15/16 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.89 5/8

Franc opened 104.84 and then improved to 104.69 on better support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 104.81

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct 8

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and China sold.Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct 8 Last Price.	To-day' Price.
Spot	20 1/8d.	20 1/8d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	20 1/8d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 8

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 8

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 8

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(7.910) 7.912
New York on Bombay	(37.09) —
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/4) 0.92 1/8
London on Milan	(93.06) 92.87
London on Shanghai	(1-2 11/32) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.13 1/2. Prices advanced on scattered buying and good outside demand influenced by steadiness abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October unquoted and December at 96 5/8. The market was fairly steady on scattered buying as a result of encouraging outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

11-0 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	49	15	0
Silver 1st settlement	49	15	6
Silver 2nd settlement	50	1	0
Gold ready	35	2	0
Gold 1st settlement	35	2	0
Gold 2nd settlement	35	1	9
Sovereigns	22	1	3

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct 8

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	2	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	2	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	2	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	2	3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/8 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 8

3-30 p.m.

After being quieter there was rather more doing. Giltedgeds were steadier. Industrials were generally irregular. Internationals and oils were steady to firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/4) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110) £110

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 3/8) £117 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108) £108

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/4) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-0) 19-6

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 3/8) £4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 9 7/8) dol 9 3/8

Musical Industries (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (49-0) 49-0

Imperial Chemical (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (10-6) 10-6

Woolsworth New Ford (149-0) 149-0

Realisation 1930 (£92) £91 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (38-0) 38-6

Unilever Ordinary (39-4 1/2) 39-9

Ford Motors (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

British American Tobacco (131-10 1/2) 131-10 1/2

Carreas A (£10) £10

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£171 7/8) £171 7/8

P and O S N Company Defd (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2

Distillers (109-3) 109-3

Bredford Dyers (10-1 1/2) 9-10 1/2

British Celanese (11-0) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (57-6) 57-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (58-6) 59-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (38-6) 38-9

Inter Nickels (£64) £63 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 8

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1964/59 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£112 3/8) £112 3/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0

Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-6

Empire of India Ceylon (28-6) 28-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (32-0) 32-0

Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-0) 32-9

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-7 1/2) 60-0

Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£17 7/8) £17 1/8

East Rand Proprietors (71-0) 71-9

Rand Imam (£8 1/2) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8

Gedule New (£9 5/8) £9 5/8

New Modders (40-0) 40-7 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-9) 39-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (93-9) 93-9

Burma Oil (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (31-9) 32-3

Shell Transport (114 3/8) 113 3/4

Royal Dutch (£41) £41

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£59) £59 1/8

L and S Ordinary (£29 3/4) £29 3/4

L N E R Defd (£6 1/4) £6 1/4

Southern Dutch (£25 1/8) £25 3/8

South Deferred (£136) £137

London Transport 'C' Stock (£103) £102 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 8

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 71) unquoted

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 41) dol 40 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 75 1/4) dol 74 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 140 3/4) unquoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January 1937	5	6	6
Wheat May 1937	5	0	3
Linseed May 1937	7	2	3

Wheat and linseed quiet.

CLOSING SENTIMENT BULLISH ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Firm And Active

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 8

On the Stock Exchange heavy settlement details resulted in marked contraction in business. Some profit taking appeared but offerings were readily absorbed and the closing sentiment was again bullish.

In commodities wheat was firmer on Argentine frost and only light Australian rains. Cocoa was firm and active in sympathy with America. Sugar was firmer on good consumer's demand. Pepper was firm on cessation of selling by pool.

In foreign exchanges sterling was firmer in terms of leading currencies. To-day's Bank of France return for the week ending October 2 values gold coin ingots for the first time on the basis of 49 milligrammes gold one franc compared with 65.5 previous devaluation. Of 17 milliard francs paper profit thus obtained only 7 which appear as an increase in gold coin ingots the remaining 10. milliard being taken for the establishment of the Exchange equalisation fund. The proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities has risen from 6.05 to 60.47 per cent. Wall Street was firm despite some profit taking.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Better And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Oct 8

Jutes ruled steady at the decline and moderate business was put through. Better feeling was in evidence in coals and good many stocks attracted buyers and business recorded at hardening rates. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Engineerings particularly Burma and Company ordy and Indian A Irons were chief features of interest, while India General Navigation ordy and Midnapore Zemindary kept fully steady over last levels. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 104/4; three and half per cent Government paper 99/11; five and half per cent loan 1936/40 108/2; three per cent U P bonds 1961/66 100/8 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 139

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur Cotton ordy 12/12.

Coals: Bengal 306; Burrakur 14/2; Hurriladih 20/4 cum div; Mundulpore 6; New Beerbhoom 14

Jutes: Anglo India 404 small lots; Bally pref 148 small lots; Gourepore 578 small lot; Gourepore pref 137/8; Howrah 51/13; Kamarhatty 488

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corporation 3; Reliance Firebricks 10/8; Bareilly Electric 15; Cuttack Electric 10/6; Muttra Electric 11/10; Rangoon Telephone ordy 15; Patna Electric 18/8; Bengal Iron 8/14; Burn and Company ordy 279 small lots; Britannia Building and Iron 7/8; Indian Iron and Steel 14/4; India Galvanizing 14/15; Hindustan Insurance 75; Calcutta Safe Deposit 2 premium; Great Eastern Hotel 128; Midnapore Zemindary 77; India General Navigation ordy 105/8; Sitalpore Sugar 104 ex div; Hasimara Tea 40/12 small lots.

Debentures: Four and half per cent 1936/86 Clive Buildings 104; Four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 112.—A. P.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 7.

December	dol. 1.13
May	dol1.11 3/8
July	dol0.97 1/8

Titles And The Assembly

(Continued from Page 6)

Indian subject or any person in receipt of a salary from Government as long as he is in active service.

If even this is disallowed then the following be substituted:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-Generalin-Council that he do make a rule that Government servants, while they are in service, are not to accept any title or decoration of any sort or kind including honorary academic degrees from universities.

QUESTIONS DISALLOWED.

1. (a) What is the procedure followed in the matter of bestowing of titles on individuals?

(b) Are there any titles that are bestowed by the Government of India or are they all bestowed directly by His Majesty the King? If the latter, do Government of India make recommendations to His Majesty for the bestowal of such titles?

(c) Have the local police the Magisterial officials any hand in sending up recommendations for the bestowal of titles on local individuals to the Government?

(d) What is the measure by which the Government is able to gauge that an individual is worthy of any particular title?

(e) Will Government consider the desirability of adding the following to the list of titles for Northern India and Bihar:—Babu Saheb and Babu Bahadur; Lala Saheb and Lala Bahadur; Munshi Saheb and Munshi Bahadur; Pandit Saheb and Pandit Bahadur.

(f) Will the Government consider the fiscal aspect of titles and recover settled fees from individuals before bestowing any particular title on him with a view to the enhancement of revenue?—Yours, etc.

SRI PRAKASA,

Oct. 4.

40, Summer Hill, Simla.

Judge's Strictures Against Lawyer

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Bombay lawyer's conduct in outraging the affection of his wife by ill-treating her and by going through a form o fmarriage in a clandestine manenr, was the subject of comment by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Maigstrate, Mazagaon, in ordering maintenance of Rs. 60 per month to Mrs. Mary Jacob and her five children.

The maintenance money was ordered to be paid from this month.

Mrs. Mary Jacob in filing an application for maintenance on January 30, 1936, against her husband, Mr. Eljah Jacob, said that she was ill-treated by her husband, that she was coereed to borrow money from her mother and that her husband married a domestic servant, against the Jewish Law.

In her complaint Mrs. Jacob stated that the respondent was married to her when he was studying for B.A. and that after he passed his LL.B. examination, he set up practice in 1923. She had six children by the respondent.

When the petitioner filed the application for maintenance, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the then Presidency Magistrate, remarked that on a mere complaint like the one that was filed, a member of the Bar in England would be debarred from practice.

On this remark of the Magistrate the respondent applied to have the case transferred.

Coerced To Borrow

"From the petition and the evidence of the applicant", Mr. Haji remarked in giving orders, "it is clear that the respondent has not only forced the applicant and her children on his mother-in-law for their maintenance but has also coerced her to borrow from her mother to save the respondent from disrepute and disaster."

It was the applicant's case that whenever the respondent was in need of money, he pressed her to secure some from her mother and whenever she refused to comply with the kind of request, the respondent ill-treated her and assaulted her.

Outraged Affection

The evidence further showed, the Magistrate remarked, that the respondent instead of being grateful to the applicant and her mother for whatever truly and useful financial assistance he received, and particularly from the latter, did not hesitate to outrage their affection by going through a form of marriage in a clandestine manner with one Rachel at Borivli in January, 1934.

Evidence showed that the respondent married Rachel not only without the consent of the applicant but without her knowledge. And after this marriage, the Magistrate observed, the respondent took upon himself the burden of maintaining two homes.

The respondent without leading evidence stated that he was living with the petitioner after another flat was hired out to her by her mother, in 1935 and further said that he had contributed Rs. 35 for the upkeep of his family.

The respondent further stated that he would be able to maintain his wife and his children, if they were to come and stay with him and his mother, as the latter would be able to contribute to his expenses a sum ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50.

Natural Refusal

The Magistrate, relying on the admission made by the petitioner, held that the respondent contributed the amount only after the application was filed.

With regard to the second suggestion, the Magistrate remarked, that the refusal of the petitioner to live with the respondent and his mother was justifiable in view of the adulterous connection of the respondent with Rachel under the same roof.

PRESIDENCY RICE CROP FOR 1836-37 SEASON

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the season 1936-37.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1934-35 the area under Rice in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between May and August 1936.

(Estimates up to 15th September 1936.)

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area British Districts 1,654 thousand acres and Indian States 448 thousand acres. Total 2,102 thousand acres; 4.8 and 3.2 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average same date. Decrease in area general due deficiency of rain at sowing time except Konkan where rain generally adequate and area almost stationary.

In Konkan sowing and transplantation done in time under favourable rains and progress of crop satisfactory. Early varieties being harvested while intermediate and late varieties promising. Gujarat crop reported practically failure owing prolonged drought, although September rain may help late varieties in South Division. In North Deccan condition of crop fairly well, but in South Deccan and Karnatak crop suffering many parts due deficient rain and unsatisfactory weather conditions and, though somewhat improved under recent rain, still badly require more substantial rain for further development.

Cotton Bureau Report, Just As Expected

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING IMPROVES PRICES

Strong Statistical Position Will Lift Up Market

The October Bureau report indicating the probable production of American Cotton for the present season is out and the estimate of 11,609,000. bales is considered as anticipated. The U. S. cotton crop estimate at this time of the year has always proved a safe guidance to the spinners as the question of supply is more or less known. The outstanding feature of the last cotton season was a remarkable expansion in the world rate of cotton consumption. Cotton textile industry in many countries particularly in the U. S. A., Great Britain, France and Japan improved to a great extent and the world consumption of all growths of cotton reached a total of 27,000,000 bales as against 25,500,000 bales in the previous season. World consumption of American Cotton shows an increase of about 1¾ million bales to 12½ million bales in 1935-36. Thus it will be seen that the increase was accounted entirely by American cotton.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION.

General developments were responsible for the increase in world consumption of cotton viz., policy of American government, to reduce supplies, upward trend in commodity prices, and monetary policies, as a result of increase in world gold output both currency and credit were expanded. Low interest rates all over the world had a salutary effect on general trade and huge programmes of rearmament needed large quantities of cotton manufactured goods.

The statistical position of cotton gained strength year after year and the total supply of American cotton which stood in 1927-28 at 20,800,000 bales was reduced to 19,500,000 bales last season and the consumption amounted to 12,500,000 bales leaving a carry-over of 7 million bales, but out of this carryover nearly 3,159,000, bales are under the control of the U. S. Government and the position of free cotton stands to-day as under:—

	Bales.
Carryover	7,000,000
Less under control	31,59,000
Free carryover	3,841,000
Indicated crop	11,609,000
Total	15,450,000

PROSPECTIVE SITUATION.

Thus against a supply of 15,450,000. Bales we have a prospective consumption of about 13 million bales which will leave a carry-over of 5(609,000, bales including 3,159,000 bales of U. S. Government controlled cotton. Such a small supply in the face of improving world commodity prices and general recovery in trade is bound to result in higher prices as the statistical position is too strong to warrant any important decline during the marketing period.

For the five years preceding 1929 the consumption of American cotton averaged 14¼ million bales. Last season's total supply of American cotton was 19,500,000 bales which was very close to the normal pre-depression seasons and showed a big reduction on the 26,250,000 bales accumulated in 1932-33.

The falling in the world consumption in American cotton was mainly due to less takings by the continental countries, which amounted to 3 million bales against 5 million bales. The U. S. A. mills consumed 6 millions, Lancashire 1½ millions, and Asiatic countries took over 1½ million bales.

WORLD SITUATION.

Against the above position of American cotton, world consumption of foreign cotton other than American was well maintained as under:—

	1927-28	1935-36
Carry-over Aug.	4,100,000	4,900,000
Brazil crop	450,000	1,250,000
China crop	1,850,000	1,800,000
Egypt crop	1,250,000	1,750,000
India crop	4,500,000	5,100,000
Russia crop	1,100,000	2,450,000
Rest crop	1,350,000	2,450,000
Total Supply	14,600,000	20,200,000
Consumption:—		
United States	300,000	100,000
Great Britain	1,150,000	1,500,000
Continent	2,800,000	5,100,000
Asia	4,800,000	7,000,000
Rest	750,000	1,200,000
Total	9,800,000	14,900,000
Carry-over Left	4,800,000	5,300,000

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

World production of cotton other than American increased in India, Brazil and Russia but this year our crop does not look like last year's crop figure, while crop in Egypt also is stated to be smaller than last year but cotton crop in China is said to be a fairly large one.

Thus the world outlook seems to as under:—

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
American supply	20,300,000	19,500,000	18,609,000
Other countries	19,100,000	20,200,000	21,050,000
Total	39,400,000	39,700,000	39,659,000
Consumption:—			
American	11,300,000	12,500,000	13,000,000
Other countries	14,200,000	14,900,000	15,500,000
Total	25,500,000	27,400,000	28,500,000

The outlook for world consumption of raw cotton during the present season is undoubtedly more favourable and although it is too early to form any reliable opinion about the demand of the world's mills but in view of improving world trade and rise in the general level of prices of primary products, the purchasing power of millions of agricultural producers all over the world will be well maintained and there will be liberal demand for cotton textiles. It will not be out of place to mention that principal cause of the recent world trade depression was the slump in prices of primary products such as cotton, wheat, sugar and rubber. During the recent years the high accumulated surpluses of these products have been materially reduced as a result of restriction schemes of production, increased consumption and expansion of currency and credit.

RISE IN STORE.

There is steady recovery in world trade as will be seen from increased consumption and improvement in prices. The breakdown of the gold standard has been followed by new monetary system of managed currency and credit expansion. The outlook is promising for a continuation of economic recovery and cotton must have its share. There exists a fairly large potential demand. The statistical position of cotton is strong and at the season advances, supplies will be decreased and with scarcity of free cotton, prices, are bound to harden, and reach 14 cent. level.

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Our market was quiet with scattered selling. Local sentiment is bearish for Linseed as Argentine crop prospects are good. Latest cables state rains in Argentine with prospects of further rain Australia is offering new wheat at cheap rates. The local market is keeping irregular.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	2	3
Wheat January	5	6	9
Wheat May	5	0	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	rwts.
Wheat	30,639
Linseed	267
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	295
Gingellyseed	877
Groundnuts	980
Castorseed	13
Rice	11,298
Myrabollams	1,340
Cottonseed	2,640
Gram	969
Maize	15
Barley	562
Bajree	389
Indian Sugar	4,775 tons.
Coal	43

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

October	97 1/2d.
December	98 3/8d.
March	99 3/8d.

Active Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton

PRE-BUREAU LONG LIQUIDATION

Good Support On All Declines

BOMBAY: October 8.

On the eve of the Bureau Report, the New York Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady. An atmosphere of a highly nervous tension pervaded the market pending to-day's Government Report. There were indications that the Bureau would possibly show a production of 11,500,000 bales, but many experts doubted the figure.

The Market opened steady in quite an active trading, but later declined on hedge selling; selling of October against 3,400 bales notices and long liquidation. The market then rallied when hedge-selling dwindled on active trade buying and covering due to general rains in the Cotton Belt, but these purchases met renewed long liquidation. Trade buying was also active and the market is receiving good support on all declines. General rains over the Cotton Belt are likely to delay the movement of the crop.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 11.87 and a further decline of 4 points was reached and March was quoted 11.83 which was the lowest level. Later prices advanced 11 pts. from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.94, which was the highest level reached at noon. In the afternoon the market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 pts. to a rise of 4 pts. Spot Cotton prices declined one point at 12.36c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 12.30c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with March 6.59. There was local buying on frost reports. Straddle buying of distant months absorbed heavy hedging. At the opening there was some Bombay buying with pre-Bureau liquidation on large crop estimates. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices lost 9 point at 6.86d.

East Indian Cotton futures market was easy and prices declined 5 points. Sakels were irregular and prices closed 6 points down to one point up. Uppers futures were 9 to 7 points lower. The Alexandria cotton market was easy on heavy selling and closed at a decline of 9 to 24 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co. have received the following London Air Mail News:—

The move to stabilise currencies throughout the world has come at an opportune time and we look forward to the future in a very optimistic vein. We think that trading throughout the world will broaden, especially as time goes on and currencies can be moved from one country to the other without the restrictions of the past.

Prices at present seem cheap and we again would urge all our friends to take advantage of any recessions that may occur as we think the weight of "hedging" will soon lift and with continental mills being in a better position the purchase either futures or actual cotton, that the demand will soon overtake the supply.

The heavy rain of the past week in Texas has no doubt delayed picking and whilst there is still a fair amount of cotton to be "hedged," we look for the peak of the movement to take place within the next fourteen days.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 11.94 plus 05 (12-31 p.m.); lowest 11.83.06—06 (10-59 a.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6.61—03; lowest 6.57—07.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

Liquidation caused by report of Co-operative crop estimate of 11,940,000 bales. Spot House selling near months and buying distant ones. Are not inclined to change our opinion.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York cable:—

Goods market strong. Market finds good support on all declines. Crop movement is being delayed by general rains. The report is expected to be about 11,500,000 bales. Purchases would be advisable if market declines.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Don't think prices will decline much. Undertone is good. South shows no signs of pressing sales. If Bureau is under 1,13,00,000 bales. think prices will advance.

New York.—Prefer buying if after Report market declines. Trade buying principal feature.

New York.—Pre-Bureau liquidation. Co-operatives selling December and March. Spot houses bought October and sold distants.

Reynolds and Gibson's cable:—

Liverpool, 7-10-36.—Cotton.—"Market appears to have discounted estimate of 11,500,000 bales whilst large figure would depress the market only temporarily; think lower one would have more pronounced effect."

Rubber.—Increased Dutch Native shipments due to depreciated Guilder may with difficulty be held in check and possible announcement quota increase next meeting may lead to temporary decline; for long view we are still bullish. 7-15/16d.

Copper.—Reduced contango making switching forward more attractive.

Lead.—Strike in Broken Hill and Hoboken settled; demand still excellent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 7.

December	11.86—04
January	11.83—05
March	11.89
May	11.88
July	11.79+04
Middling Spot	12.36—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 7.

October	11.94
December	11.84—04
January	11.83—04
Middling Spot	12.30+02
11-00 a.m.—	
December	11.83/11.81
January	11.80/11.80
March	11.84/11.83
Noon Call.—	
December	11.83
March	11.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 7.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

October	6.64—05
November	6.61—05
December	6.60—06
January	6.60—06
February	6.59—05
March	6.59—05
April	6.56—05
May	6.54—05
June	6.51—05
July	6.48—05
August	6.34—04
September	6.26—04
Middling Spot	6.86—09
To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
January	6.60
March	6.59

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
October	10.36—06
November	10.36—06
January	10.14—02
March	9.97+01
May	9.79—01
July	9.64
August	9.64
Middling Spot	10.57—09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.61
Fine (Good staple)	5.76
Superfine (Good staple)	5.91
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.62
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.77
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.92
BENGAL—	
Good	4.52
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.74
125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 10)	506 14

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	34/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. sellers	34/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian Oct. sellers	40/6

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. Oct. sellers	£11/7/6
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Oct-Nov. sellers	£13/2/6
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. Oct-Nov. sellers	£13/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C. I. F Oct-Nov. sellers	£12/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Oct-Nov. sellers	£12/17/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Following unchanged New York cotton quotations the local market opened at Rs. 219 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 218/12 on scattered selling. The journal of commerce estimates crop 11,516,000 Bales. In view of the Bureau report business was restricted.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was steady with Broach A.M. quoted at Rs. 218-12. Later there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 218-4 and finally the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs As.
Broach A.M.	218 8
Oomra D.J.	195 8
Bengal D.J.	155 4

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

C P 1 Fine	208/210
C P 2 Fine	203/205
Arvi Fine	203/205
Ellichpur Fine	202/204
Berar Fine	201/203
Khamgaon Fine	201/203
Mulkapur Fine	199/201
Khandesh Fine	197/199
Jalna/Sailu Fine	197/199
Burwah Sanavad Fine	200/202
Mathia Fine	178/183
Broach	219/221
Dhollera	209/214
Punjab/American	207/214
Sindh-American	207/214
Cambodia	265/269
Compta	207/212
Westerns	207/212
Miraj	209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	244/247
Surat	249/251
Navsari	259/261

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	62
Central India	127	3,403
Barsi and Nagar	34	1,070
Hyderad Gaorani	...	211
Berar	74	2,915
Central Provinces	23	562
Total Oomras	258	8,223
Dholera	...	903
N W Provinces	...	353
Rajputana	157	677
Sind-Punjab	688	3,710
Broach	...	447
Coompta and Dharwar	...	2,878
Westerns Northerns	308	2532
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	408
Persian	...	5
American	...	914
Egyptian and African	2,069	11,084
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	3,480	32,135

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 1st Oct

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	476	11,474
Japan and China	1,150	30,749
Coast Ports	...	418
Up-country by Rail	...	13,550
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	2,626
Total	1,626	58,817

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 7-10-36	1992000	1990000
Receipts yesterday 7-10-36	53000	90000
Exports to date 7-10-36	926000	835000
Stock at Ports 2-10-36	1995000	1920000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-10-36	1831000	1784000
Stock at Liverpool 2-10-36	763000	445000
Visible Supply 2-10-36	4813000	4571000
Quantity in sight 2-10-36	3176000	3019000
Quantity out of sight 2-10-36	1615000	1554000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 6th October	454
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	28,655
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	44,614
Decrease	15,959

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 218 3/4; Highest 218 3/4; Lowest 218 1/4; Closing 218 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 195 1/2; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 195; Closing 195.

Bengal D/J. Op. 155 1/2; Highest 155 1/2; Lowest 154 3/4; Closing 154 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 5 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 18 1/4.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Jan. 167 May 150 at Cross Rate 4.89 7/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 219—Liverpool May 6.56 Rs. 66 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 219—New York May (11.88) Rs. 51 at Cross Rate 4.89 7/16.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 8.

October	213.30+90
December	207.80+80
January	206.10+50
February	205.50+50
April	205.20+50

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 8.

A further rise of 5d. was registered. Yesterday in London Gold prices at £7-2-0. London-Paris Exchange rate were 12 points down at 104.84 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.89 7/16. London Silver market was fairly steady and closed unchanged with Indian buying and Chinese selling. New York Silver was unchanged at 44-3/4 cents and Montreal prices were 5 points down. Shanghai. T. T. on London was quoted to-day 1-2 7/16.

In the local market there was fairly good enquiry for Gold while Silver prices ruled steady with scattered covering.

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	35	2	6
Aso	35	2	6
Kartak	35	2	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	50	1	0
Aso	50	2	0
Kartak	50	4	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 7.

October	45.00
December	45.12—05
March	45.22—05

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 7.

Spot	20 1/8
Forward	20 1/8

GOLD.

London, Oct. 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7/2/0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 8

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39 15 0
Standard copper 3 months	£39 18 9
Electrolytic copper	£44 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.95 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 41 0 0
Tone: Firm	

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Occasional showers.
Central:—Unsettled and cloudy.
Western:—Unsettlement and cloudy.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

B C RATES—	
T T D D.	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 3/16 Jan on	
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 7/32 Jan on	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 3/4
Banks selling T T	271 3/4
Banks buying T T	269 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	785
Banks buying T T	800
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 7th instant	4.89 1/2
Japan/London 8th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 8th instant	9,14
Hongkong/London 8th instant	1/3 1/32
Shanghai/London 8th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 7th instant	104.84
London/Belgium 7th instant	29.08
London/Switzerland 7th instant	21.27 1/2
London/Berlin 7th instant	12.15 1/2
London/Stockholm 7th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 7th instant	4.89 1/2
London/Amsterdam 7th instant	9.18 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady
Gold 6th instant	£7-1-7
Gold 7th instant	£7-2-0
Silver London Ready 6th instant	20 1/8
7th instant	20 1/8
Silver London Forward 6th instant	20 3/16
7th instant	20 1/8
Silver New York Ready. 6th instant	45
7th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 6th instant	5/8 p.c.
7th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 6th instant	3/4 p.c.
7th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 7.

Linseed, Oil naked London per cwt. Oct sellers	23/10 1/2
Linseed, Oil naked London per cwt. Nov-Dec. sellers	24/-

Scattered Selling In Burma And Andhra Shares

Tata Steel Shares Steady

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

The local Share Bazar was quite but steady without any important change in Tata Steel shares.

There was scattered selling in Bombay Burma and Andhra shares which registered moderate declines.

The market is becoming uninteresting with a marked absence of professional as well as outside activity. Those who are long show inclination to buy while shorts are afraid of increasing their unprotected interest.

In view of Puja Holidays and approaching Diwali holidays, it is believed that there will be fairly active sales of cloth by our mill shares. Present prices of mill shares are low enough and we think it safe to buy.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

		Rs	as
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273	12
500	Bombay Cotton	10	0
250	B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	660	10
250	Bradbury	62	9
100	Century (nil)	123	12
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	217	8
100	Colaba (nil)	123	2
100	Coorla	90	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	287	8
	I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100	Finlay (nil)	112	8
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	193	12XD
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100	Indore (nil)	38	2
100	Khatau	57	8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	222	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	520	0
100	Madhavji	6	0
250	Madras United	25	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	590	0
250	Model	35	0
50	Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200	New Great (nil)	123	2
100	Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800	0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	63	12
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	171	4
100	Swan (nil)	80	0
25	Tata (nil)	9	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000	Western	800	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	34	4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1567	8
125-500	I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	388	2
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	133	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	189	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	8
	CEMENTS		
10	Bundi (Rs. 1-8)	35	0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	126	4
160	Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	472	8
40	Katni Def. (101-15)	2060	0
100	Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	346	4
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	270	0
10	Punjab (Rs. 12)	25	0
100	Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	477	8
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	139	8
	INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12).	13	8
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	12
200	Oriental (125)	5150	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	2
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
100	Andhra Valley (30)	1635	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50	B'bay Tram (2-8)	155	15
100	Bombay Suburban	215	0
10	Broach	12	12
100	Karachi (4)	260	0
100	Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Century (123/12) 123	
Bom. Dyeing (660/10) 661 660	
Kohinoor (223/2) 223 222/8	
Central India (217/8) 217 218/2 217/8	
New Great (123/12) 123	
Simplex (63/12) 63/12	
Swadeshi (171/14) 171	
Bundi (35/1) 35 34/14 35	
I. Cement (473/2) 473 472	
Punjab (25) 25	
Shahabad (476/4) 476 477	
Andhra (1642/8) 1642 1635 1637 1635	
Tata Hydro (184/6) 184 183	
Tata Power (1542/8) 1542 1538 1541 1540	
Tram. Ord. (155/15) 155/15	
T. Steel Dfd. (723/2) 723 722 723/2	
T. Steel Ord. (186) 186/4 185/12 186	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/8) 172/4 172/8	
Bellapur (195/10) 196 194/6 195	
B. Steam (276/4) 276 278 277 278	
B. Burma (510/10) 511 507 508/14	

100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	183	2
1000	Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1540	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	915	0
100	C Province	100	0
100	Dhond Baramati	106	8
100	Gujarat	95	0
100	Mandra Bhon	103	4
100	Pachora Jamner	99	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101	12
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	768	2
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur (Rs. 6)	38	2
30	Tata Steel def (Rs. 7-8)	723	2
75	Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	186	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock (Rs. 9)	232	8
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	195	0
250	B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	278	2
50	B'bay Burma Con. (4)	168	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-6	
50	B Telephone (2-8) XD.	113	8
100	B. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	116	4
100	I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100	I. Radio ord. (15)	532	8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	602	8
15	Scindia (Rs. 13)	18	0
30	Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80	0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	14	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	88	0
5	p.c. Central India	536	4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	157	8
7-/2	p.c. Tata Power	1602	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	13
Amer. Power & Ligh Pfd. 5 per cent. A.	71
Amer. Fron Power Pfd. 7 per cent.	47
Electric Power & Light	16
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	43-1/4
Columbia Gas	20
United Corpn.	8
American Tel. & Tel.	177-1/2
Western Union Tel.	89
New York Central Rly.	48-1/2
Pennsylvania Rly.	40
Union Pacific Rly.	139
United States Steel	74-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	40-3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	62-1/4
Chrysler	127
General Motors	70-3/4
Packard Motor	13
General Electric	48-1/4
Kelvinator	19
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
American Radiator	24
Socony	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	101
Amr. Celanese	27
Chase Bank	48-1/2
National City Bank	42-1/2
Montgomer Ward	51
North Amr. Com.	33
Barnsdoll Corp	19

Market strong further rise possible Utilities a feature and higher.

U. S. Steel operating 70-1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	7 1/2

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	8	0
Shipment September	3	9	6
Shipment Oct-Dec.	3	11	0
Shipment Jan-March	3	10	0
Kesar	13	0	0
Saraya	12	15	0
Harinagar	12	14	0
Ramkola	11	12	0
Kathkunya	11	15	0
Java Spot	F4.25		

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 7.

December	2.44 unchgd
January	2.42 unchgd.
May	2.43 +1.
July	2.44 +1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 7

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 7.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.89 1/2
Paris	104.84
Berlin	12.15 1/2
Madrid	nominal 54.00
Amsterdam	9.18 1/2
Brussels	29.08
Milan	93.00
Berne	21.27 1/2
Prague	130.50

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	101/3
3 per cent 1951/54	104/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/4
5 per cent 1939/44	109/1
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/15
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	121/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	112/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/9
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 111/14
4 per cent M Deb	1974 111/4
5 per cent M Deb	1959 119/12
6 per cent M deb	1954 132
6 per cent K P T	1956 132
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 103/8
3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge, Loan quotes Rupees 2/10 premium.	

Note:—There was scattered unloading by bulls in 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 7.

3 per cent	88
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 7/8

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 40240 shares for delivery in October settlement account through the Clearing House the following are conspicuous:

Andhra	129
Alcock	240
Bundi	8240
Belapur	2590
Bombay Burma	474
Bombay Steamer	309
Bombay Telephone	685
Century	751
Colaba	360
Dyeing	462
Gokak	1535
Indian Cement	922
Indian Bleaching	180
Kohinoor	415
Katni Cement	250
New Great	220
Nagpur	744
Punjab Cement	3470
Premier Construction	1505
Shivrajpur	1440
Swadeshi	320
Simplex	485
Shahabad	450
Tata Steel Ord	6155
Tata Steel Defd	1455
Tata Hydro	4630
Tata Power	504
Tram	1315

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather

In the Eastern Belt, heavy rains locally delayed harvest and damaged open cotton, but generally picking and ginning progressed favourably. In the Western Belt, conditions were favourably dry. Harvest in Texas has made fair advance. Previous rains have damaged open cotton staple but improved late cotton and prospect of some topcrop.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 2nd October 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	130,31,02,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	99,84,64,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,95,96,000
(b) Rupees	60,68,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	24,55,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	24,56,44,000
(v) Advances in India	86,70,36,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,51,12,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£88
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£108 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 5/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	101 1/2
National Bank of India	£46
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	£ 7/8

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

AFFRONT TO JOURNALISTS

Incident At Tea-Party To Governor

(From A Correspondent)

A week after his arrival in India after a holiday in England, Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, witnessed the novel spectacle on Tuesday last, of Press representatives walking out of the Poona Council Hall, where His Excellency was the guest-of-honour at a Tea-Party, given by the members of his Executive Council.

How exactly the misunderstanding originated is the subject of speculation in Poona journalistic circles.

The affair has created a considerable stir among journalists in Western India.

Received Invitations

On Saturday the members of the Legislative Council and the members of the Bombay Legislatures Press Gallery Association comprising chiefly correspondents and special representatives received invitations to a Tea-Party given in honour of His Excellency the Governor.

The hosts were Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, and Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Ministers who will go out of office by April next, along with the Montford reforms.

Lord Brabourne is well-known for his courtesy towards every one and towards the representatives of the Press. As an experienced administrator His Excellency knows the importance of the place of the Press and during his three years' regime, so far, newspaper representatives have had no cause for complaint in his attitude towards the Press.

On the morning of the function, it appears, a clerk from the Government Secretariat went round the Press Gallery informing the newspaper representatives that they should not sit in the group photograph to be taken that evening, in the company of the distinguished Guest.

Insult To Profession

Not agreeing to this suggestion, which they considered to be an insult to their profession, and thinking it advisable to stay away from the Party, Mr. Fram M. Bulsara ("Jame Jamshed") and Mr. Y. D. Lokurkar ("Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Sentinel") did not attend the Party.

Other journalists were present at the Party in the evening, little realising that their presence on this particular occasion was apparently not quite welcome.

His Excellency entered the Council Hall and Sir Robert Bell, Leader of the House and Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member introduced the guests.

A representative of the "Times of India" was in the usual course, introduced to His Excellency, by Sir Robert Bell. His Excellency immediately and audibly expressed his surprise and disapproval at the presence of newspaper representatives. presumably the Governor thought that it was quite an informal affair with the sanctity of privacy, as private functions generally are supposed to have and therefore the Press should have no place at such parties. It must be said here that there were no speeches at this Party and perhaps the Governor was justified in regarding this as a private party where His Excellency wished to meet the members of the Legislative Council in quite an informal manner.

Two Walk Out.

But there was the undeniable fact that every newsapaperman was present at that function only because he was invited and expecting to receive the same courtesy as any other guest would have.

His Excellency passed on to the next persons. And presently it was the turn of another representative of the "Times of India" to be introduced. But he too was passed over. The other journalists taken by surprise at this unexpected turn of events stood aloof and for a while they were ignored as far as introductions went.

The Party minus the invited journalists then sat for a photograph outside the Hall.

The representatives of the "Times of India had lightning consultations between themselves and left the place. Just before the party dispersed, an official approached the lingering group of Marathi journalists and explained to them that they should not take anything amiss as "precedent" was being observed at the Party. His Excellency later met them and greetings were exchanged.

Who Bungled?

Was the whole affair bungled? It looks as though it was. There is no doubt that the Press representatives were invited to the Party, with the best of intentions. But one does not know, whether before the invitations to the newspapermen were sent out the wishes of the principal ugest were assertained.

Apart from this, however, it must be recognised that the journalists have ample reason to feel that they have been shabbily treated,—a treatment for which they had not bargained.

It was a function at which the journalists might be present without any inconvenience to any one. If they caused any inconvenience, the best course would have been to allow the function to run its usual course. Another party without invitations to newspapermen could have been arranged.

Gandak Bund Threatened

PATNA, Oct. 7.

From a report received here from Bethia, it appears that the Gondak bund near Baithana at about eight miles from Bettiah town is on the verge of being washed away by the river, whose erosion has been very active.—United Press.

A devastating fire, which broke out in the Krishna Cotton Press, Sewri, on Tuesday night, caused damage estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. Firemen putting out fire.

GOVT. SERVANTS ORDERED NOT TO CANVASS IN ELECTIONS?

Behar's Circular To Subordinates

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, October 8.

Strict neutrality with freedom to exercise his right to vote, without, however, indicating as to, of how they are going to vote on the part of Government servants, is emphasised in a circular issued by the appointment Department of the Governor in Council, to direct that attention of all the Government servants should be directed to Rule 23 (2) of Government Servants' Conduct Rules which lay down that

"Whole-time Government servants shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with or take part in any election to the Legislative Body whether in India or elsewhere, provided that the servant who is qualified to vote at such election, may exercise his right to vote, but, if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted."

The circular requests that the terms in it may be brought to the notice of all the officers and the lower ranks of Government servants.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.

Sjt. Krishnavallabh Sahay, a prominent Congressman, has been elected unopposed to the Bihar Legislative Council from Hazaribagh Non-Mahomedan Constituency vacancy caused by the death of Kalyansingh a sitting member.

FAMINE RELIEF CAMP OPENED AT NAGAR

POONA, Oct. 8.

A famine relief camp is being organised at Ahmednagar by the Hindu Mahasabha. Seth Jugal Kishore Birla and Rajabahadur Narayan Bansilal have donated Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 250 respectively for this purpose. Mr. R. G. Bhide is organising more relief measures.—United Press.

CIVIL LIBERTIES' UNION IN COCHIN

From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Cochin Labour Union a meeting was held when it was resolved to appoint an influential committee to carry out the necessary work for starting a "Civil Liberties Union." It will be opened by a prominent Congress leader of Bombay on December 1. The work in connection with this has begun.

PROBLEM BEFORE NEW DEWAN

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 8.

The problems facing Travancore are many and important. They had social, economic, Federal and constitutional questions before them, and in tackling them, the best results could be achieved only if the whole country acted in unison. It was his hope and confident expectation that unity and co-operation would be forthcoming from all communities and classes.

Thus spoke to-day the new Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyer, in his first speech after accepting the office of Dewan. After receiving the Royal Commission of Appointment from the Maharaja, Sir C. P. Ramaswami visited the Secretariat. A public address of welcome is being presented to him to-morrow.—A. P.

"PROTEST AGAINST REFORMS"

Suspect's Alleged Motive For Patna High Court Explosion

PATNA, Oct. 8.

In connection with the bomb explosions in Patna, the man who surrendered to the police yesterday, is reported to have said, in the course of a statement, that the outrages in question were committed not with the intention of harming anybody but with a view to drawing the attention of the British Parliament and the world to the fact that India did not want the new Reforms.

The police have started vigorous investigation and sent parties to different places in the districts of Shahabad and Gaya and North Bihar. Sensational developments are expected.

Searches In Hajipur

PATNA, Oct. 8

The Rajput youth who was arrested in connection with the explosion in Patna High Court was produced to-day before a magistrate and remanded in custody pending further investigations.

The police searched several houses and a hotel in quest of an alleged accomplice of the arrested youth but no further arrest has so far been made. It is reported that searches were carried out by the police at Hajipur where some alleged incriminating articles are said to have been seized.—A.P

MAHATMA TO VISIT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will pay a visit to Allahabad for a day, about the end of this month, and will stay at "Anand Bhawan."

Their visit is understood to be in connection with the Central Parliamentary Committee meeting to be held at Benares.—United Press.

Remember Famine Victims In Presidency

Bombay Mayor Appeals To Citizens For Five Lakhs Relief Fund

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay:

Fellow Citizens,

The Mayor's Famine Relief Committee has fixed Saturday, the 10th instant as the "Famine Relief Day." On that day five hundred lady volunteers will go from door to door, from shop to shop begging for help in aid of suffering humanity. The earlier rains this year failed or were deficient over a large part of the Presidency and the Khariff crops were all but destroyed men and cattle are in consequence, faced with a serious shortage of water, food and fodder; the peasants' stocks of food grains are exhausted and while food is no doubt available for those who can buy it the peasantry, having lost credit with the sowcar owing to the failure of the first crops, is faced with hunger and starvation. The situation has been acute in the Districts of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Panch Mahals and Sholapur and in the eastern Talukas of the Districts of Satara, Poona and Nasik; some parts of Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Kaira also are more or less suffering. Government have allocated lakhs of rupees for the relief of the affected areas; but Government are naturally cautious in such matters and the administrative machine moves slowly; it has therefore been found necessary to supplement official relief measures and the public of Bombay have organised a Relief Committee.

FIVE LAKHS NEEDED.

A sum of at least five lakhs of rupees is necessary to provide relief for the next five months and in the name of the poor stricken people and for saving the agricultural wealth of the Presidency, I now appeal to you to open your hearts to pity and your purses for the relief of men and cattle. If every Bombayite gave half a rupee the requisite sum can be collected in one day; even the poor can afford half a rupee to save our fellowmen in the Presidency; the middle classes can do better and the richer classes can without the slightest inconvenience do much more. To them I appeal not to fail in the cause of humanity.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

It has been found that the number of volunteers required for collecting funds on Saturday next will be two thousand if the whole city and suburbs are to be covered in one day; the Committee had appealed for five hundred volunteers only and the remaining number cannot be obtained at short notice; at the same time the need for funds is immediate; it has therefore been decided to have a Famine Relief Week instead of a day from Saturday the 10th instant onwards. All the volunteers now available will be drafted to the Fort ward on Saturday and thereafter one day will be devoted to each ward.

The later rains have improved the situation to some extent, but they were neither general nor adequate and even they have now disappeared. The slight improvement has not materially abated the need for prompt and generous measures of relief and I pray that the citizens of Bombay will once more demonstrate on Saturday next and the following days that springs of charity flow in their hearts as ever before and that the cry of distress never reaches them in vain.

Yours sincerely,
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,
Mayor of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay,
7th October, 1936 .

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Mayor of Bombay and Chairman of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund has issued the following statement:—

The members of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund. and lady volunteers and others who have agreed to cooperate in the collection of funds for the Famine Relief Day on 10th October, are requested to be present at the Mayor's Room in the Municipal Office to-morrow Friday, the 9th October, 1936, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to complete the arrangements about the allocation of localities for collection of funds. Final instructions to all the volunteers will be given at to-morrow's meeting and it is earnestly requested that every one of the volunteers will make it a point to be present.

Business offices, banks, insurance companies, hotels, Government offices are earnestly requested to allow the volunteers of the Fund to have access to their employees on the Famine Relief Day and the Mayor hopes that this appeal in the name of humanity will be readily responded.

Further Donations

The following donations have been received in aid of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
Donations already announced	10,032
Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd.	250
The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association	1,000
The Silk Merchants' Association (through Mr. B. N. Karanjia)	351
The Bombay Cloth Market Co., Ltd.	250
Total	11,883

HOUSE COLLAPSE TRAGEDY

Sequel To Recent Floods In Bihar Village

RANCHI, Oct. 8.

Two children were killed two men and another child injured and a number of cattle buried by the collapse of houses in a village situated near Ajai Bridge, Santal Parganas District, which was recently flooded.

The injured have been removed to the Deoghar Hospital and the Sub-Divisional Officer has made arrangements for the safety of the villagers.—A. P.

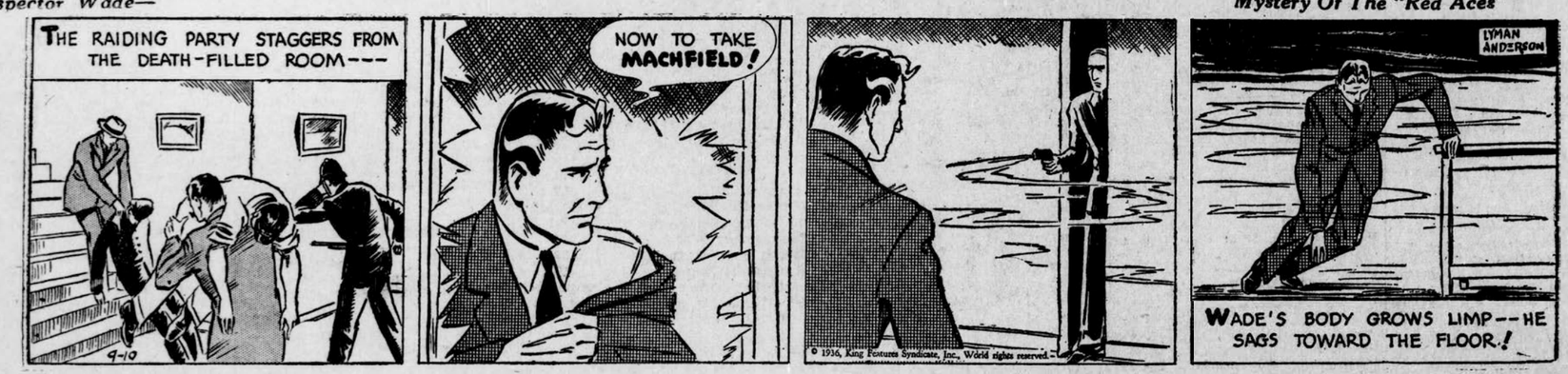
A notification published in the Government Gazette states:

That Mr. Syed Abdul Hamid Mahmood Shah Kadri is debarred, for ever, from appearing at any Examination to be held by the Bombay University for misconduct in connection with his admission to the Ismail College, Andheri.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

Mystery Of The "Red Aces"


THE RAIDING PARTY STAGGERS FROM THE DEATH-FILLED ROOM---
9-10
NOW TO TAKE MACHFIELD!
LYMAN ANDERSON
WADE'S BODY GROWS LIMP--HE SAGS TOWARD THE FLOOR!
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